Volume 165 No. 26

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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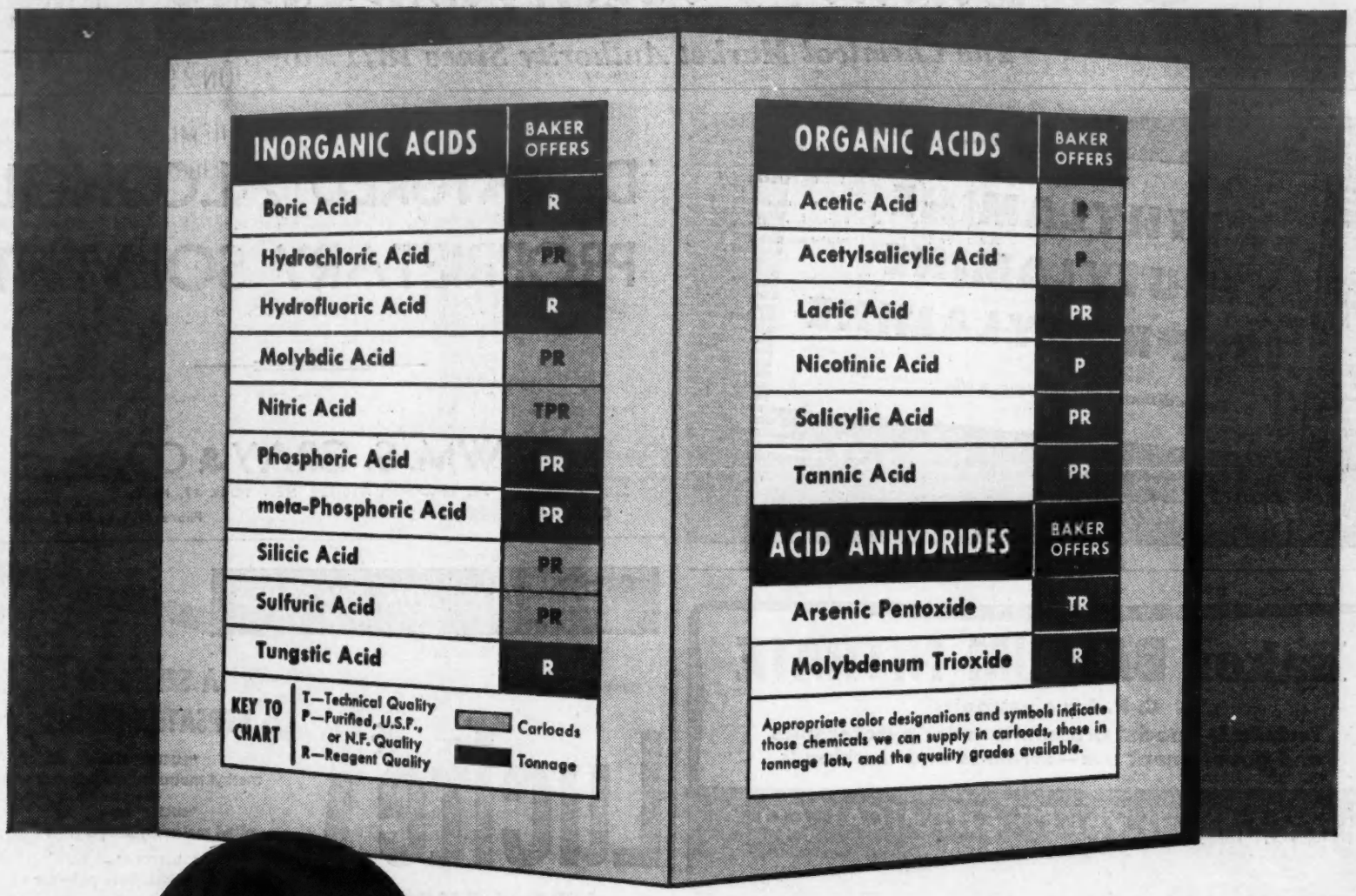

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Pesticides Bill Regains Momentum in Congress

The Miller bill (H. R. 7175) for controlling the amount of pesticidal residues in and on agricultural products moved a step nearer final enactment last week when the senate labor and public welfare committee voted a favorable report on the measure with an amendment authorizing the Food and Drug Administration to impose fees for its services performed under the law.

The committee's favorable action followed a brief hearing on the bill June 23 by a subcommittee which broke the stalemate over progress of the measure that had developed after its passage several months ago by the house. Chances of the bill reaching the White House for the President's signature before congress adjourns July 31 are now considered excellent.

Only two discordant notes were sounded in the two hours of public hearings before the subcommittee:—

FDA Again Asks for Fees

Commissioner Charles Crawford of the Food and Drug Administration again asked that the bill be amended so as to impose fees on the industry for the services performed by FDA under the law.

Two medical doctors, speaking on the basis of some recent clinical work on effects of chemical pesticides on humans, argued that the legislation failed to go far enough in controlling the use of chemical pesticides and offered a number of amendments to tighten the bill's provisions.

The hearing opened with brief explanations of the purposes of the legislation by its two sponsors—Sen. George Aiken of Vermont and Rep. A. K. Miller of Nebraska—and testimony from commissioner Crawford outlining his agency's support. Renewing his plea for imposition of fees, Mr. Crawford pointed out that the FDA is "desperately" short of funds and would need supplemental funds to do an adequate enforcement job.

Mr. Crawford had made a similar proposal to the house interstate commerce committee when it considered the bill, but his recommendations were not adopted at that time because consideration then was being given to the entire subject of fees for government services and legislation to establish it as a national policy was being proposed. Nothing further was ever done on the matter, however.

Speaking for industry, Lea S. Hitchner,

—*Continued on page 70*

Senate Agrees to Two-Year Suspension of Copper Tariff

The senate passed H. R. 7709 last week to continue the suspension of import duties on copper for another year and sent it back to the house which proposed that the suspension continue for two years. A conference will be held to decide the duration of the suspension. No change is proposed to be made in the present law providing that the suspension of the duties shall terminate when the price of copper falls below 24 cents per pound for a thirty-day period.

In debate on the bill, Sen. Eugene Millikin of Colorado noted that domestic production of copper is still not sufficient to fulfill demand, which brought a reply from Sen. George Malone of Nevada that the reason for this situation is that the small marginal domestic producers of copper cannot operate in competition with imported copper.

Tung Nut Supports Decision Reaffirmed by Senate Group

The senate agriculture committee last week reaffirmed a previous decision to continue mandatory price supports on tung nuts and voted also to continue the mandatory 90 percent price supports on basic commodities for another year. Supports for tung nuts would range from 60 to 90 percent of parity as provided by present law.

The continued mandatory support provisions for both tung nuts and basic crops was agreed upon in direct opposition to recommendation of the White House. The President had asked specifically for repeal of the tung nuts provision and that congress allow the flexible price support for basic crops, provided for in existing law, go into effect January 1.

Stockpiling Funds Boost Is Sought by Eisenhower

A supplemental appropriation of $380,000,000 for purchase of strategic and critical materials for the national stockpile was sent to congress last week by President Eisenhower. The money would be allotted to the General Services Administration for the new fiscal year starting July 1.

The White House said that the money is being requested because (1) certain materials are now due to be made available in greater quantities and (2) the cabinet committee on materials policy has drawn up plans which are expected to increase the objectives of the stockpile program and, thus, further reduce dependence of this country on foreign sources during wartime. Further details on these two developments were not divulged by the White House.

Ordnance Plants, in Reserve After War, Returned to Army

Seven army ordnance plants which had been placed in the National Industrial Reserve after World War II were returned to the control of the army last week by the General Services Administration. They are:—

Gopher Ordnance Works, Rosemount, Minn., designed to produce explosives, diphenylamine and oleum, but never operated; Green River Ordnance Plant, Dixon, Ill., a plant for loading shells; Keystone Ordnance Works, Meadville, Penn., designed to produce explosives and oleum; Oklahoma Ordnance Works, Pryor, Okla., an explosives plant; Plum Brook Ordnance Works, Sandusky, Ohio, an explosives plant, Weldon Springs Ordnance Works, Weldon Springs, Mo., a black powder plant, and West Virginia Ordnance Works, Point Pleasant, W. Va., a TNT plant.

Transfer of the plants to the army was in accordance with recommendations of the National Industrial Reserve review committee that all government-owned defense plants which produce directly for military use should be under military authority, and the plants which supply materials for defense-supporting industries should be placed in the National Industrial Reserve under the jurisdiction of GSA.

It is understood that the Department of Defense is now reviewing its reserve of plants to separate them into the two different categories with the view to shifting those plants, other than those producing directly for military use, to GSA.

Additives Measure Blocked; Food, Chemical Trades Split

Aims of the chemical industry to reach an accord with the food processing industry on terms of proposed legislation for controlling the use of chemicals in food have reached a virtual impasse and the projected jointly--sponsored industry bill on the subject probably will not be introduced in congress this year, it was reported in informed circles last week.

The entire matter will remain under discussion during the summer months, and in the fall a new attempt will be made to settle the conflicting viewpoints. The thought was expressed that a few months more study and consideration of the problem in each group will be helpful in bringing about a satisfactory agreement on the issues involved.

Hope was expressed among those who have been working towards an accord that the scheduled meeting in August of the food and drug law section of the American Bar Association will be instrumental in resolving some of the conflicts within the food processing industry itself over the enforcement issue. It is because of this split in the food industry that hope of a joint agreement on a bill has about been abandoned at this time.

At the food and drug law section meeting, which is to be held August 17 at the Northwestern University law school, Chicago, the merits and defects of the O'Hara bill (H. R. 9166), will be debated fully by spokesmen of the food processing industry—two speakers favoring the measure and two opposing. This bill, prepared by a small group within the food industry and largely representing the viewpoint of the Food and Drug Administration, gives FDA the power to approve the use of a new chemical in food.

The O'Hara bill is one of three bills for controlling chemicals in foods pending before the house interstate commerce committee, each of which is strongly opposed by the chemical industry. Because of the differences in the industries principally affected by the legislation, the house committee has decided not to consider the bill this session so as to give more time to seek an agreement among the sponsors on the terms of the measure.

ICC Chooses New Chairman; Mitchell to Succeed Johnson

Interstate Commerce Commission announced last week it has elected commissioner Richard F. Mitchell of Fort Dodge, Iowa, to be chairman of the commission for a one-year term beginning July 1. He succeeds Col. J. Monroe Johnson, chairman since July 1, 1953. Commissioner Mitchell was first appointed to the commission by President Truman in 1947 and was reappointed in 1950 for a seven-year term expiring December 31, 1956.

Customs Simplification Under Slashing Attack

The administration's new customs simplification bill, H. R. 9476, was sharply criticized June 25 by the chemical industry which asked the house ways and means committee to slow down progress of the measure to give both industry and congress time to thoroughly analyze and study its many complex provisions.

In testimony before the committee, Samuel Lenher, first vice-president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, and speaking also for the Manufacturing Chemists Association, cited five broad objections to the bill in its present form and said:—

"The extreme shortness of time has made it most difficult and practically impossible to study this measure which has implications which far transcend mere customs simplification. Much that we see on the surface is highly detrimental to our interests. We can only guess as to the potential damage to our tariff system which lies below the surface."

Five 'Basic Defects' Seen

Mr. Lenher outlined the five "major defects" in the bill as follows:—

"1. The bill calls for an abdication by congress of its exclusive constitutional obligation to lay import duties and regulate foreign commerce.

"We believe that there is no necessity and that it is highly undesirable for congress to delegate its constitutional duties as is provided for in this bill. We believe that the Tariff Commission should submit a proposed revision of the basic tariff schedules to congress a schedule at a time. This bill would require a constitutional majority to disapprove the entire fifteen schedules within sixty days—a condition which would make it virtually impossible for congress to study the schedules and exercise its will.

"2. The power conferred is too broad.

"The power to change the form of rates could be used, for example, to eliminate the American selling price, value basis, for determining the advalorem duties on a vast group of synthetic organic chemicals. This could be done merely by changing the advalorem rates to specific rates. I do not propose to describe the reasons for and importance to our industry and the national security of the American selling price provision. Your committee is familiar with that, and has refused to permit it to be 'simplified' out of existence in the past.

Defective Procedure Charged

"3. The procedures set up in the bill are inherently defective, and their operation will prejudice the interests of domestic industry.

"The procedures for carrying out the tariff revision seem to preclude domestic interests from having much of a voice. For example, provision is not made for interested parties to express their views until after the Tariff Commission publishes its proposed revision. We believe

—*Continued on page 60*

Sulfur Distribution Pattern Traced

United States consumption of elemental sulfur for all purposes decreased in 1952 about 5 percent below the 1951 level, while usage exclusive of exports dropped approximately 7 percent during that year, the chemical and rubber division of Business and Defense Services Administration reported last week.

Consumption during 1950-52 was affected considerably by sulfur limitation and conservation measures necessary as a result of the Korean emergency, the agency indicated. Last week's report on sulfur was the fourth of a series of individual chemical analyses to be made available by BDSA. The first three covered benzol (OPD, 1/4/54), sulfuric acid (OPD, 2/22/54) and toluol (OPD, 4/19/54).

Sulfur Goal Detailed

The sulfur goal set by the Office of Defense Mobilization, which includes elemental sulfur and all other forms of sulfur and sulfur equivalents, was originally fixed at 8,400,000 long tons to be reached by January 1, 1955. The goal was subsequently extended to January 1, 1956, and revised to 7,700,000 long tons, some 1,600,000 tons greater than the 1950 production of both elemental sulfur and sulfur equivalents.

From 1950 to 1951, domestic consumption of elemental sulfur declined very slightly (less than six-tenths of 1 percent), at a time when demand was at a peak, BDSA pointed out. This was partially due, the agency said, to the efforts of most sulfur products to exercise limited distribution controls in order to conserve dwindled stocks. In addition, government sulfur controls were placed in effect on June 1, 1951, by the National Production Authority in its order M-69, limiting consumers to 100 percent of their 1950 usage and at the same time establishing inventory limitations.

Reasons for 1952 Decline

The amendment of order M-69 on December 31, 1951, limiting consumption to 90 percent of usage during the 1950 base period, as well as continuing inventory controls, was held partially responsible by BDSA for the 7 percent decline in 1952 domestic consumption from that of the previous year. Further, it was stated, the mild decrease in industrial activity in the latter part of 1952, and the steel and petroleum strikes, added somewhat to the decreased sulfur usage.

Although consumers of less than twenty short tons per month were not required to report to the National Production Authority with respect to their sulfur usage, BDSA estimated that its consump-

—*Continued on page 41*

RFC Rubber, Tin Activities Transferred to New Agency

Functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with respect to the production and disposition of rubber, tin and abaca fiber were transferred to other agencies of the government last week by President Eisenhower in an executive order.

The RFC liquidation act passed last year by congress requires that these activities be transferred to other agencies not later than June 30, 1954, when the RFC goes into liquidation.

The Presidential order directs the Secretary of the Treasury to organize a corporation to be known as the Federal Facilities Corporation, and assigns to that corporation the responsibility for operating the federally-owned rubber producing facilities and the tin smelter of Texas City, Tex.

Under existing law, activities are going forward looking to the sale of the rubber facilities, and under the order issued by the President these facilities will be operated by the new corporation pending their sale.

The order also assigns to the General Services Administration duties formerly assigned to the RFC respecting the production of abaca fiber. This fiber is produced in Central America under contract.

Trademarks Seen Key To American Economy

Trademarks were termed the "very essence of competition in the American economy" last week by Mrs. Daphne R. Leeds, assistant Commissioner of Patents.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the United States Trade-Mark Association, held June 23 at the Pierre hotel, New York, Mrs. Leeds declared, "Our American business concept is based on competition. Free enterprise envisages competition—and trademarks are its very essence. Trademarks—those little brand names which bridge the gap between producer and consumer—provide freedom of choice in the marketplace.

"Freedom of choice is the stimulus for advertising," she continued. "The total of the annual advertising budgets of American industry presents a staggering statistic. And what is the focal point of the bulk of that advertising? It is the trademark—the mark which stands as a symbol of the goodwill of your product and of your business—the symbol of repeat business."

Importance of Trademarks to Press

Mrs. Leeds asserted that "without trademarks to carry the message," much advertising in the press and by radio and television would quickly disappear and other free information media could no longer be self-supporting.

In the administration of the laws on trademarks, Mrs. Leeds disclosed that savings of $124,000 annually have been made recently in the operation of the Patent Office. She said that these economies are the result of a simplified system to facilitate searches by the examining corps, saving $24,000 yearly, that printing costs have been reduced by another $20,000 annually and that the elimination of duplicate effort is currently saving $60,000 a year.

She termed this part of the "New Look" in the administration of trademark law and said that savings already made and "those in the offing would result in expediting the handling of trademark applications despite an increase in applications filed. Mrs. Leeds also announced a revision of rules of practice in trademark cases, to go into effect this fall, liberalizing and simplifying many features relating to the conduct of the Patent Office.

Quick Identification of Merchandise

James Nash, president of the Package Designers Council, cited the importance of trademarks in the quick identification of merchandise on self-service store shelves as a competitive advantage over non-trademarked goods. He emphasized that trademarks are in themselves salesmen of the product, and pointed out that the trademark "is the best method of tying all advertising effort to the package at the point where the sale is made."

Other current problems in the trademark field were covered at an afternoon discussion forum. William G. Werner, manager of the public relations division of Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, in dealing with the subject, "Public Relations Thinking in Trademarks," stressed the importance of trademarks as a sign of identity; an indication of origin; a bid for friendship and con-

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Price Index in Slight Drop

The overall OPD price index registered a slight drop over the past week, declining 0.06 point to reach 106.89. Responsibility for the weakening lay with the oils, fats and waxes section. Cocoa butter, soybean meal and carnauba wax were lowered, as were coconut and peanut oils. On the upward side in this market were linseed acid, lard, linseed oil and African bees wax. Dried blood and tankage were advanced in the agricultural chemicals group. Other materials in that market were unchanged. There were no price changes in the industrial organic chemicals section. Price advances reported in the previous issue for carbon tetrachloride and perchloroethylene and vinyl acetate monomer were set to become effective July 1.

Mercury continued its advance during the past week. Other materials raised in the heavy chemicals group were potassium stannate, sodium stannate, stannic chloride, stannous chloride and tin. Among textile and leather chemicals, a reduction in egg yolk was effected, while other materials remained steady. The petroleum derivatives section was without price changes, as was the protective coatings market.

Brazilian menthol registered a gain in the drugs, fine chemicals and botanicals group, while Japanese menthol was lowered. Among the essential oils that became firmer during the week were bois de rose, camphor, citronella, lemongrass and sandalwood. USP clove oil was slightly weaker. Flavoring materials advanced included Batavia cassia and African ginger. Mexican anise seed, Indian celery seed and Madagascar clove were reduced. There were no price changes in the coal chemicals market.

Prices Advanced

Acid, linseed fatty, ½c. per lb. (65).
Cassia, Batavia, ½c. per lb. (58).
Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia (45).
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb. (58).
Ipecac root, whole, 50c. per lb. (51).
powd., 50c. per lb.
Lard, ¾c. per lb. (65).
Mercury, $1 per flask (34).
Methanol, Brazilian, 35c. per lb. (51).
Oil, bois de rose, 10c. per lb. (58).
Camphor, sassafrassy, 3c. per lb. (58).
Citronella, Ceylon, 2c. per lb. (58).
Java, true, 15c. per lb. (58).
type, 10c. per lb. (58).
Lemongrass, 10c. per lb. (58).
Linseed, ½c. per lb. (65).
Sandalwood, 25c. per lb. (58).
Potassium stannate, .04c. per lb. (34).
Sodium stannate, .05c. per lb. (34).
Stannic chloride, anhyd., .05c. per lb. (34).
Stannous chloride, anhyd., .07c. per lb. (34).
Hydrous crystals, .05½c. per lb. (34).
Sulfate, .06c. per lb.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia (45).
Tin, Straits, 1c. per lb. (34).
Wax, bees, African, crude, 1c. per lb. (65).

Prices Reduced

Anise, Mexican, ½c. per lb. (58).
Celery seed, Indian, 1½c. per lb. (58).
Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb. (58).
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (65).
Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb. (58).
Egg yolk, 1c. per lb. (39).
Fennel seed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (58).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (65).
Menthol, Japanese, $2 per lb. (51).
Oil, clove, USP, 5c. per lb. (58).
Coconut, crude, Pacific coast, ⅛c. per lb. (65).
Peanut, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (65).
ref., ⅛c. per lb. (65).
Sesame seed, ½c. per lb. (58).
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (65).
Tallow, fancy, bleached, ⅛c. per lb. (65).
extra, ⅛c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, chalky, 1c. per lb. (65).
No. 3, Ceara, crude, 1c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

June 25, 1954	June 18, 1954	June 26, 1953
106.89	106.76	106.22

Indiana Standard Pricing Case Is Reopened by FTC

Federal Trade Commission last week agreed to open the proceedings in the case of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) to permit intervention by three interested groups. They are Empire State Petroleum Association and Ohio Petroleum Marketers Association, who wish to present arguments that the outstanding orders against Standard should be clarified, and Citrin-Kolb Oil Company, which plans to file a brief in support of Standard's petition for reconsideration.

At the same time, it was announced that the National Oil Jobbers Council, representing twenty-four state and regional oil jobbers associations, has petitioned for leave to intervene in the case in support of portions of Standard's petition and in support of a clarification of the orders issued in the case.

The case involves the right of a seller to discriminate in prices among his customers in good faith to meet the lower prices of a competitor. Thirty days are allowed the interveners within which to file their briefs, and an additional twenty days is given to commission counsel to file reply briefs.

Field of Carbide Is Appointed Ass't Administrator of BDSA

John A. Field of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has been appointed an assistant administrator of the Business and Defense Services Administration. Mr. Field has been serving as a consultant to the chemical and rubber division of BDSA since last month. In his new post, he succeeds Walter A. Edwards, who is rejoining Owens-Illinois Glass Company in its Washington office.

Mr. Field, with Carbide since 1936, was loaned by the company to the Office of Rubber Reserve in 1945 as manager of the butadiene-from-alcohol section. In that connection he directed the operation of three plants which produced basic materials for synthetic rubber. In 1946 he was promoted to manager of the production control section, Office of Rubber Reserve. He returned to Carbide later in that year as assistant manager of the fine chemicals division.

Arthur D. Little Acquires Merrill Company Facilities

Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., has acquired the research and development division and laboratories of the Merrill Company, metallurgy and engineering firm in San Francisco.

The Cambridge concern recently established an office in San Francisco as a base for its west coast technical-economic survey work. This work includes industrial market research, diversification studies, and other management services. The Merrill laboratories will now be known as the western laboratories division of Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Charles G. Harford of the Arthur D. Little organization has been transferred to San Francisco to be technical director of the western laboratories division. Since he joined the staff in 1925, Mr. Harford has been in charge of many of the company's leading product development cases. Raymond E. Byler, who has been responsible for the technical activities of the Merrill Company, has been named business manager of the division.

Trade Pact Law Extended One More Year by Senate

Beating down a Democratic move to enact the Randall commission recommendations for modification of the trade agreements act, the senate voted last week 71 to 3 to continue the law unchanged for another year until June 12, 1955. Because of two minor amendments, the bill was sent back to the house before going to the President for his signature.

Efforts to enact the Randall commission recommendations were made by a group of Democrats led by Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee. His substitute proposal for H. R. 9474 would have extended the trade agreements law for three years with new authority to reduce tariffs. It was defeated 32 to 45.

The two minor amendments made by the senate make it clear that extension of the trade agreements act does not constitute congressional approval or disapproval of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and prohibits duty reductions by the President which would threaten the ability of the domestic industry to meet projected national defense requirements.

Pfizer to Continue Marketing Bulk and Packaged Hormones

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., will remain an active marketer of steroid hormones, both in bulk and packaged forms, a company spokesman told OPD last week.

Revisions in the contractual arrangements between the Pfizer organization and Syntex S. A., Mexico City, were agreed upon on May 1 of this year, the official explained. Under terms of the new pact, he added, Pfizer will have an adequate supply of raw materials and intermediates for its activities in the hormone field.

The Pfizer statement, made in response to a query by OPD, was aimed at clearing up some confusion in the trade which grew out of an earlier announcement by Chemical Specialties Company, New York, that Chemical Specialties had resumed the sale of Syntex bulk steroid hormones and intermediate products (OPD, 6/21/54).

The Pfizer spokesman stressed that his firm's chemical sales division will continue its activities in the bulk hormone field and that the Pfizer Laboratories Division will continue to promote its line, now called Pfizer hormone products, with special emphasis on "Cortil," Pfizer's brand of hydrocortisone, which the company makes via a fermentation process.

Lignin Rubber Coprecipitate Available From W. Va. Pulp

A lignin-synthetic rubber coprecipitate, "Indulin-70-GR-S," is now available in tonnage quantities from West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, polychemicals division, Charleston, S. C. Lignin serves as a reinforcing agent.

According to the company, this is the first instance of private industry entering into the processing of GR-S latex into a dry masterbatch. West Virginia produces "Indulin," a pine wood lignin, as a coproduct of pulping wood for kraft paper and liner board. This production of the coprecipitate, West Virginia believes, will provide the quantities required for development of commercial uses as well as demonstrating the process on a large scale.

Westvaco Given Green Light On W. Va. Ammonia Project

Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, has been authorized to build an anhydrous ammonia unit at its South Charleston, W. Va., plant. A certificate of necessity has been issued providing for accelerated depreciation of 45 percent of cost. The new plant, with a capacity of sixty tons per day, will use byproduct hydrogen from Westvaco's electrolytic chlorine-caustic soda operations. Completion is scheduled for the third quarter of next year.

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Lakes, Toners Output Moved Up Last Year

Total output last year of lakes and toners was 45,900,000 pounds, an increase of 18.3 percent from the 38,800,000 pounds reported for 1952, according to the Tariff Commission. Sales in 1953 amounted to 38,400,000 pounds, valued at $56,000,000, compared with 35,700,000 pounds, valued at $48,700,000, in 1952, an increase of 7.6 percent in quantity and 15.0 percent in value.

Production in 1953 of full-strength colors (toners) totaled 26,800,000 pounds, or 22.9 percent more than in 1952. Nearly 60 percent of the output of full-strength colors consisted of red toners (15,500,000 pounds). Individual toners produced in the largest quantities were lithol red R, 5,200,000 pounds; toluidine red, 2,600,000 pounds; phthalocyanine blue B, 2,000,000 pounds; benzidine yellow, 1,900,000 pounds; permanent red 2B, 1,400,000 pounds; alkali blue and para red, light, 1,300,000 pounds each and red lake C, 1,100,000 pounds. Sales of full-strength colors totaled 21,700,000 pounds, valued at $39,700,000, in 1953, compared with sales of 19,600,000 pounds, valued at $34,200,000, in the previous year, or an increase of 10.7 percent in quantity and 16.1 percent in value.

Total production in 1953 of extended colors (lakes or lake colors and reduced or extended toners) amounted to 19,100,000 pounds, of which 6,600,000 pounds were lakes and 12,500,000 pounds were reduced toners. Total production of extended colors in 1952 amounted to 16,900,000 pounds. Total sales of extended colors in 1953 were 16,700,000 pounds, valued at $16,300,000, of which 5,300,000 pounds, valued at $5,900,000, were lakes, and 11,400,000 pounds, valued at $10,400,000, were reduced toners. Total sales of extended colors in 1952 amounted to 16,000,000 pounds, valued at $14,600,000.

Devoe & Raynolds Bought By New York Shipbuilding

New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J., has purchased control of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, it was revealed last week by Louis E. Wolfson, chairman of New York Shipbuilding. Acquisition of Devoe & Raynolds was effected by the Camden concern through the purchase of 80,945 of the 175,025 voting shares of Devoe class B common stock presently issued and outstanding.

It is expected that Mr. Wolfson will become board chairman of Devoe & Raynolds and that present Devoe officers, with William C. Dabney as president, will continue to serve the company. In announcing the acquisition, Mr. Wolfson indicated that Devoe's chemicals production, which now accounts for 15 to 20 percent of the firm's operations, may be expanded.

Devoe & Raynolds, founded in 1754, manufactures a diversified line of general purpose paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, paint brushes and marine paints, as well as industrial product finishes through its Jones-Dabney Division. It also manufactures synthetic resins and chemicals, including "Devran," its epoxy resin on which the firm holds basic patents.

Lignin-Based Surfactants Introduced by W. Va. Pulp

West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company's polychemicals division at Charleston, S. C., has introduced a new series of surface active chemicals based on lignin. The five grades of sodium ligno-sulfonates have been named the "Polyfon" series. Promising uses of "Polyfons," according to West Virginia Pulp, are in chemical fire foams, in the dispersion of organic and inorganic pigments and in dispersing cellulose acetate, vat and sulfur dyes.

Grades currently being offered by the company are of standardized sodium sulfonate group content ranging from 5.8 to 32.8 percent, but intermediate grades can be made on special request. All grades are described as brown free-flowing amorphous powders, which, it is claimed, can be stored indefinitely either dry or in solution without mold growth or fermentation. They are also said to be soluble in water, giving alkaline solutions. Technical bulletin No. 301, "Polyfon-Sodium Lignosulfonates," is available on request to the company.

"Washington Talks It Over," the weekly column of commentary by Ralph L. Cherry formerly found here, now appears on the editorial page, which in this issue is page 32.

Hooker Eastern, Western V.P.'s

Hiram B. Young (right), former works manager of the Niagara Falls, N. Y., Ashtabula, Ohio, and Montague, Mich., plants of Hooker Electrochemical Company, has been elected vice-president in charge of the concern's eastern production. Thomas E. Moffitt (left), formerly western manager of Hooker's Tacoma, Wash., plant and other west coast activities, has been elected vice-president in charge of western operations. F. Leonard Bryant, formerly superintendent of the Niagara Falls plant of the company, has been named works manager of this plant. Mr. Young joined Hooker in 1935. Mr. Moffitt became associated with the firm in 1930 as assistant western sales manager, left temporarily in 1945, rejoined the firm in 1950 as assistant works manager of the Tacoma plant and was named works manager in 1952. Mr. Bryant has been with Hooker since 1935.

DuPont Film Research Lab To Be Erected in Wilmington

A new research laboratory for the film department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. will be built at the company's experimental station in Wilmington, Del., it was revealed last week. Site preparation will begin immediately, and the laboratory is scheduled for completion by the end of 1955.

Representing an investment of $1,275,000 in facilities for fundamental and long-range research for new and improved films, the new building will be the first major laboratory addition to the experimental station since the dedication, in May, 1951, of the station's expanded facilities, built at a cost of over $30,000,000.

The new laboratory will be devoted primarily to the film department's exploratory research in synthetic polymers for the general field of packaging and industrial films. It will be in addition to the department's present research laboratory in Buffalo, N. Y.

Expansion of the department's research activities since it was formed in 1950 as successor to the cellophane division of the rayon department has led to overcrowding at the Buffalo research laboratory, it was explained. While it is expected that some technically trained employees will move from Buffalo to Wilmington when the new building is completed, it is anticipated that the activities of the Buffalo laboratory will continue as a major research operation.

Texas Int'l Sulphur Files Stock Offering Registration

Texas International Sulphur Company, Houston, Tex., filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission June 21 seeking registration of 455,000 shares of its 10 cents par common stock, to be offered for sale "as a speculation."

The company proposes to issue 385,000 shares of the stock, to be offered for subscription by common stockholders at the rate of one new share for each four and one-half shares held on the record date. Vickers Brothers, underwriter, has agreed to use its "best efforts" to sell and distribute to the public the shares not subscribed pursuant to the exercise of subscription warrants, plus the 70,000 additional shares, now outstanding, which are to be offered for sale by certain selling stockholders.

The company carries on its operations at San Felipe, Baja California, Mexico, through a Mexican subsidiary; and it proposes to exercise an option to acquire, by issuance of 585,000 common shares, the outstanding stock of Central Minera, S. A., also a Mexican corporation which holds certain sulfur concessions in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, State of Veracruz, Mexico. The purposes of the present financing are primarily to provide funds required to pay the costs and expenses of the exploration and drilling of test wells in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and to pay the costs of the exploration program.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, June 27, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Industrial purchasing agents find that the trend to level off and improve business activity, which started in March, is being well maintained in June. Production has inched up over May, and orders are reported to be fully supporting the production increases. Some of the new business this month is attributed to advance orders to cover requirements while supplier organizations are on July vacation. Stability and strength are indicated in industrial material markets. Stocks of purchased materials are reported sharply down from May, when there was evidence that much of the industrial inventory adjustment had been made. Employment is up a bit over May; 75 percent report holding the previous month's enrollment or increasing, compared to 53 percent so reporting in January. Buying policy is still in a conservative short range.

Nothing appears in the June reports that changes the mildly optimistic view of purchasing executives expressed in the past two months. Allowing for the plant vacations in July and August, purchasing agents' opinion is that the third quarter will continue to show a gradual increase in industrial activity.

Commodity Prices

Some strength, but more stability, characterizes the committee members' views of the industrial material price structure in June; the lowest number this year report that decreases are outbalanced by increases. With most materials readily available, allowing more time to negotiate, buyers are finding it profitable to encourage broader competition. Very little interest is indicated in the possibility of increased steel wages setting a general pattern for price increases. Purchasing agents look for competition to keep steel prices in line; but they probably will hold firm through the summer.

Inventories

The slight indication that unworked material inventories were tending to stabilize, reported in May, is not confirmed in the June survey. The effort to reduce stocks continues at about the same rate as earlier in the year. The reasons:—Midyear inventory taking, vacations, ready availability, accent on turnover. The possibility of a steel strike seems to be pretty well discounted by large steel buyers.

Employment

Just a little better than May, but much improved over January. Many industrial layoffs are finding outdoor work. Students are having difficulty getting jobs. A ripple of cutbacks on government orders is the cause of some of the new unem-

—*Continued on page 71*

Proprietaries Problem Left Up to Legislature

The Supreme Court of New Jersey last week turned down a request of the Proprietary Association for a court-approved definition of "patent or proprietary medicines" that would exempt many of the industry's products from the requirement of that state's law limiting sales to retail establishments supervision of pharmacists.

The court ruled that declaratory judgments, such as that sought by the association, should be rendered by the court only when they would terminate the uncertainty or controversy which gives rise to proceedings. This, it said, was not the case in the present instance.

It was suggested as a remedy that the association seek a clarification of the law from the legislature, or that questions as to whether a particular drug falls within the exemption clause (and thus can be sold in grocery stores) be decided in each individual case by the courts as in the past.

Importance to Drug Trade

The decision was deemed of major consequence to proprietary drug manufacturers because the New Jersey statute is similar to that of a number of other state laws. It was felt that a declaratory judgement in this instance that would permit the sale of a great number of the industry's products in grocery stores would serve as a precedent in obtaining similar relief in the other states.

New Jersey's pharmacy act directs that drugs, medicines and poisons shall be sold only under the personal supervision of a registered pharmacist, but contains an expressed exception in favor of non-poisonous patent or proprietary medicines. Because questions were constantly arising as to whether a particular preparation was a patent medicine, the association asked the court to define the term. Over the strong objections of the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy, the law division ruled that "patent or proprietary medicines" meant:—

"Completely compounded packaged drugs, medicines and non-bulk chemicals which are held out for sale and sold by or under the authority of the proprietor

—*Continued on page 49*

Columbia River's Fertilizer Plant Will Be Built by Fluor

Columbia River Chemicals, Inc., has awarded to Fluor Corporation, Ltd., Los Angeles, a contract to design and construct its $12,000,000 chemical and fertilizer plant in the Pacific northwest. The plant will be located on a fifty-acre tract designated the Attalia Industrial Site, which is thirteen miles from Pasco, Wash., on the Columbia River Construction is expected to be completed and the plant in production during the latter part of next year.

First major project of its kind in the northwest, the plant will turn out 160 tons of anhydrous ammonia daily, 110 tons of urea per day and 140 tons of ammonia sulfate every day. Of this amount, fifty tons of anhydrous ammonia daily and fifteen tons of urea per day will be for industrial use, and the balance for agricultural purposes.

The synthetic ammonia plant will be designed to generate hydrogen from bunker C fuel oil for combination with nitrogen from the air to produce anhydrous ammonia. Bunker C fuel oil will be shipped by barge lines on the Columbia River. The plant will also be designed to use natural gas as a raw material at such time as it becomes available in the area.

Marketing of anhydrous and aqua ammonia, urea, ammonium sulfate and urea-ammonia nitrogen solutions for agricultural purposes other than export will be handled by Pacific Supply Cooperative, with head offices at Walla Walla, Wash., and branches throughout Washington, Idaho and Oregon. Industrial grade urea will be distributed by MacKenzie & Feimann, with offices in Vancouver, B. C., and Seattle, Wash.

Spatz Offers p-Bromoanisole, Three Other New Chemicals

Spatz Chemicals, Inc., Sioux City, Iowa, is now offering in research and pilot plant quantities p-bromoanisole and three other new chemicals—potassium phthalimide, diphenylacetyl chloride and N-methylanthranilic acid. Spatz reports than p-bromoanisole displays a highly refined anise odor, and that it is extremely stable. Technical data sheets on all the new products but p-bromoanisole may be obtained by letterhead request to Spatz Chemicals, Inc., 1805 East Fourth street, Sioux City, Iowa.

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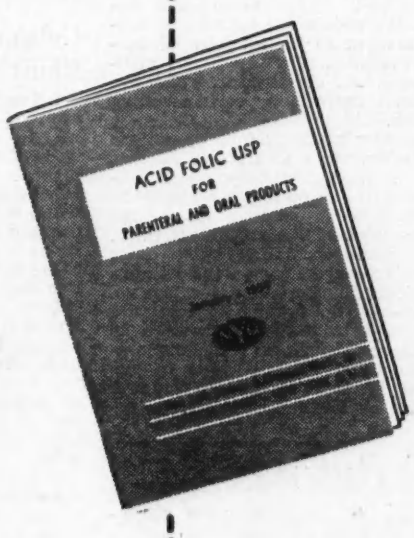

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Association Meetings

This Week

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 28-July 1.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Statler hotel, New York, September 12-17; Chicago section, national chemical exposition, Chicago Coliseum, October 12-15; Dallas-Fort Worth, Tex., section, southwest regional meeting, Fort Worth, December 2-4.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., November 3-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, December 12-15.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 11-13.

American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Boston, August 22-27.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, combined midyear and eastern section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors Association, combined conventions, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., August 30-September 2.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 26.

Chemical and Plastic Industries Equipment Salon, Parc des Expositions, Paris, France, December 2-12.

Chemical Market Research Association, fall resort meeting, Equinox House, Manchester, Vt., September 20-21.

Chemical Specialities Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 6-8.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, fall meeting, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., November 9-10.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 23-25.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19-22.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 18-20.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Brussels, Belgium, September 11-19.

Magnesium Association, annual meeting, Chase hotel, St. Louis, Mo., November 15-17.

National Chemical Exposition, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-15.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 15-17.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 15-17.

National Safety Congress and Exposition, chemical section, Chicago, October 18-21.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers' Institute, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., September 23-26.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 27-29.

Plant Maintenance Show, Pan Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, July 13-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, September 8.

World Congress on Surface Active Agents, Sorbonne, Paris, France, August 30-September 3.

APhA Picks Charles Rabe As Assistant to Dr. Fischelis

Charles C. Rabe, associate professor of pharmacy administration at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and Allied Science, has been named assistant to the secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He will assume his new duties at the headquarters building of the APhA in Washington shortly after July 1, according to an announcement by Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary and general manager of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Prof. Rabe, in addition to long experience in the practice of pharmacy in independent, chain and exclusive prescription pharmacies, has also had sales experience with Sharp & Dohme and Warner-Hudnut Company. He is noted for his researches and surveys on prescription economics.

Insecticides and Ammonia Included in Paraguay's Quota

The Central Bank of Paraguay opened its fifth import quota for 1954 on May 12, according to the Department of Commerce last week. Although the announcement does not indicate the amount of exchange to be allocated under the quota, items importable thereunder include:—

Insecticides, serums and vaccines for human and veterinary use, dry milk and byproducts, yeast for baking, linseed oil, aniline dyes, ink in general, anhydrous ammonia, sulfur, quinine, petroleum jelly and poisons for treating hides and skins.

Stauffer Western Sales Mgr.

Roger W. Gunder has been promoted to western sales manager of Stauffer Chemical Company. Mr. Gunder, who has been with Stauffer for twenty years, was formerly manager of the Los Angeles sales district. With his new appointment, he will move his office from Los Angeles to Stauffer's San Francisco office.

NSF Sets Up Four Studies On Research, Development

National Science Foundation has announced the arrangements for four special studies to be conducted by federal and private survey groups as part of its survey of science in the United States. The planning phase of the survey of industrial research and development will be conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor in cooperation with the staff of NSF. It will include a review of previous studies and development of questionnaire and interview forms for getting additional desired information on industrial research.

The survey of research by state governments will be conducted in two parts, the first by the Census bureau and the second by the Institute for Research in Social Science of the University of North Carolina. The Census bureau plans to analyze the pertinent information in its files and to supplement the results with additional investigations in one state. The institute at North Carolina will participate in the analysis of the experience of the Census bureau and will conduct the follow-up investigations in other states.

The survey of research by trade associations and similar organizations will be conducted by the Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio. In addition to the 200 to 400 trade organizations in the United States that conduct or support research programs in the physical and biological sciences, the study will include certain professional societies which conduct research programs.

Maxwell Research Center, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., will conduct the survey of research at non-profit institutes and commercial laboratories. Plans have been made to explore the research programs of fifty to 100 independent nonprofit research institutions and the estimated 250 to 400 commercial research laboratories in this country.

Management Ass'n Names Vice-Presidents, Directors

The American Management Association at its annual meeting last week elected as vice-president in charge of its packaging division W. L. Romney, technical director of packaging for Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. A. A. Stambaugh, chairman of the board of Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Cleveland, Ohio, was re-elected vice-president in charge of general management.

Among those elected to the board of directors for the 1954-57 term were:—H. F. Dunning, vice-president of Scott Paper Company, Chester, Pa.; Endicott R. Lovell, president of Calumet & Hecla, Inc., Chicago, and Alden G. Roach, president of Columbia-Geneva steel division of United States Steel Corporation, San Francisco.

Drug Contact Conference Set

The Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association will hold its fall meeting November 9 and 10 at the Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C.

Fertilizer Association Elects Geoghegan New Board Head

E. A. Geoghegan, vice-president of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, New Orleans, La., was elected chairman of the board of directors of the National Fertilizer Association at its recent annual convention in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. He succeeds Louis Ware, president of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, who stepped down after a two-year term as NFA board chairman.

C. T. Prindeville, vice-president of Swift & Co., Chicago, was elected vice-chairman of the board, succeeding Mr. Geoghegan. Re-elected president of the association was Russell Coleman. Also re-elected were W. R. Allstetter, vice-president, and William S. Ritnour, secretary and treasurer.

E. A. Geoghegan

Weller Noble, retired president of the Pacific Guano Company, Berkeley, Calif., was elected to honorary life membership in the association. Mr. Noble has been a long-time member of the NFA board of directors and also has served as board chairman.

R. L. Hockley, Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., was elected to the board as a director-at-large. New district directors include Bill Nichols, Sylacauga Fertilizer Company, Sylacauga, Ala.; Edward J. Buhner, Buhner Fertilizer Company, Seymour, Ind.; Edward R. Jones, Apothecaries Hall Company, Waterbury, Conn., and B. H. Jones, Sunland Industries, Inc., Fresno, Calif. Other members of the board whose terms had expired were re-elected.

Resources of Future Getting Support of Ford Foundation

Dr. R. G. Gustavson, president and executive director of Resources for the Future, last week announced that that organization will receive from the Ford Foundation a grant to support a program of research and education for a five-year period at an average annual level of about $750,000. The grant, which takes account of unexpended funds already made available to Resources for the Future, totals $3,410,000 and covers the period ending September 30, 1959. The grant has been formally accepted by the organization's board of directors, of which Horace M. Albright, president of the United States Potash Company, is chairman.

As an indication of the kinds of projects his organization will undertake, Dr. Gustavson listed ten problem areas:—

1. The need for continuing, or periodic, studies and appraisals of the past trends, current position and future outlook for resources development and use.

2. The need for developing the principles and methods for evaluating resource development projects and programs, both public and private, including economic, social and other factors.

3. The role of energy in the economy.

4. Economic and administrative factors in the non-military use of atomic energy.

5. Unemployment and distress in certain areas or industries heavily dependent upon waning or mis-managed natural resources.

6. The role of resources development in regional and national economic development.

7. The need for improving the supply and utilization of forest resources.

8. The administration and management of resource enterprises and programs.

9. Economic and social development in smaller watersheds.

10. The need for encouragement, extension, and improvement of education and training in resources fields, emphasizing especially the social science aspects.

Resources Study Told By Government Group

A study committee to examine the field of conservation and natural resources was announced last week by the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The study committee will consider questions of federal and state aspects of land and water management, utilization and conservation, and will also review federal aid in the fields of state and private forestry cooperation and fish and wildlife restoration and management.

William S. Rosecrans of Los Angeles, chairman of the California Board of Forestry and past president of the American Forestry Association, has been appointed chairman of the new committee. Other members of the widely-representative committee include:—

Members of Study Group

Harry Ruhl, chief of the game division, Michigan Department of Conservation, Lansing, Mich.

Louis Bromfield, widely-known author and columnist, and owner of Malabar Farms, Mansfield, Ohio.

Dr. Charles C. Colby, professor of geography at Southern Illinois University and former chairman of the department of geography, University of Chicago.

Edward Woosley, director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

C. I. Weaver, chairman of the board of the Ohio Fuel Gas Company, and president of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce.

Bernard L. Orell, vice-president of the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Charles H. Sage, vice-president of the Kimberley-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis.

Dr. Samuel T. Dana, department of forestry, school of natural resources, University of Michigan.

Bert L. Smith, secretary of the water economics committee, Irrigation District Association of California, San Francisco.

Guy C. Jackson, jr., director of the National Reclamation Association.

Rep. James I. Dolliver of Iowa, member of the commission and member of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

Committee Meets This Week

Federal grants last year totaled nearly $23,000,000 and were allocated for land and water conservation, state and private forestry cooperation and wildlife restoration and management. Mr. Rosecrans, the chairman of the new study group, said that the committee will hold its first meeting at commission headquarters in Washington on July 1 and 2.

APMA Plans to Combine Its Meetings in December

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association will combine its midyear and eastern section spring meetings in a consolidated three-day gathering, to be held December 6 to 8 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, Robert A. Hardt, president of APMA, announced last week.

Mr. Hardt, who is a vice-president of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N.J., stated the responsibility for drawing up the program, to be announced in September, will be given over to eastern section vice-president Francis C. Brown of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N.J., and collaborating chairmen of the association's regular operating committees.

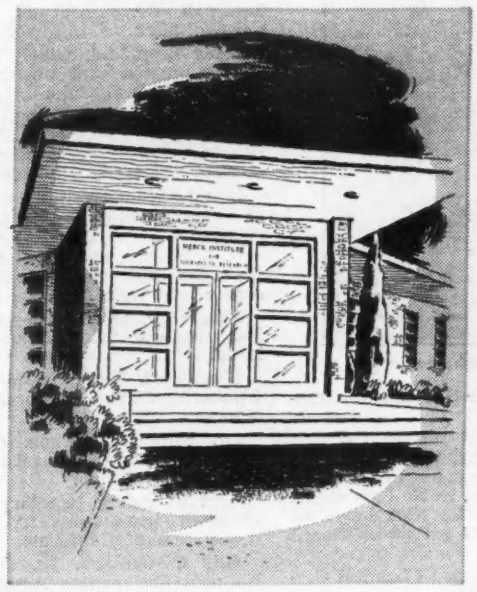
Highpoint of the meeting will be presentation of APMA's scientific award on the evening of December 7. The 1954 award winner is still to be announced. According to APMA, the meetings have been experimentally combined this year in response to a demand from many executives who have heretofore found it impossible to attend the two separate meetings. Practical operating problems, which have been covered in the eastern section program, will be included in the combined midyear program.

CMRA Fall Parley Slated

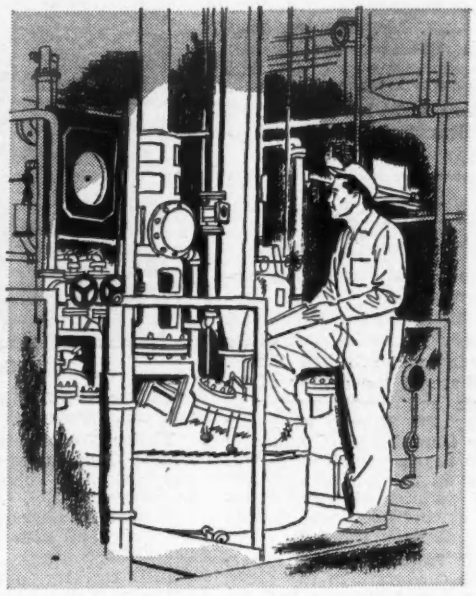
The Chemical Market Research Association will hold its fall resort meeting September 20 and 21 at Equinox House, Manchester, Vt. Theme of the meeting will be "Management Looks at Market Research," with panel sessions slated for both the mornings of the twentieth and the twenty-first.

LOOK TO

MERCK FOR VITAMINS



Merck Research has pioneered the syntheses of vitamins whose therapeutic potential offers ever-growing commercial opportunities.



Merck production embodies the experience gained over almost two decades of manufacturing in the vitamin field.

Merck provides an extensive line of vitamins in a variety of forms to meet your particular manufacturing requirements.

Alpha Tocopherol
Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
Ascorbic Acid U.S.P. Superfine Powder
Ascorbic Acid U.S.P. Custom Powder
Ascorbic Acid U.S.P. Fine Crystals for Ampuls
Ascorbic Acid U.S.P. Medium Crystals
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Menadione U.S.P.
Niacin U.S.P.
Niacinamide U.S.P.
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Sodium Ascorbate
Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P.

Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P. for Ampuls
Thiamine Mononitrate U.S.P.
Vitamin A Palmitate *Type PG*
Solution Vitamin A Palmitate *Type PG* in Corn Oil
Vitamin B_6 Hydrochloride
Vitamin B_{12} Crystalline U.S.P.
0.1% Trituration Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} with Mannitol
0.1% Trituration Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} with Calcium Phosphate Dibasic
Vitamin B_{12} Solids for Oral Preparations
Vitamin B_{12} Solids *Type S* for Oral Liquid Preparations
Vitamin K_1

Merck offers technical consultation to aid in your formulating and manufacturing problems

Write us your needs

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 25 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt equald lb. .1050- .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see MD)
Acetonitrile dms. c.l. works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidine, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms, frt. adjusted. lb. 17.50 -21.00
p-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech. dms., c.l lb. .33½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 6.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.00
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller luts, works, same basis lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide.
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —
Battery, cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —
Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00 - —
smaller lots same basis. ton. 157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots same basis. ton. 181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½- —
Cacodylic bots lb 10.50 13.00
Camphoric, nat., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
syn., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .26½- .28
Caprylic, dms lb. .29¾- .31½
Cassella, dms. frt alld lb. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99%, dms. lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 25-100 lb. bots., fib. dms. lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran dms., c.l lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
hydrous gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms tanks lb. .24¾- .26½
double dist., dms tanks lb. .23 - —
Corn oil, dist., dms tanks lb. .25½- .27¼
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms tanks lb. .23¾- —
double dist., dms tanks lb. .14¾- .16½
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, smaller lots lb. .13 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret dms, c.l., frt. equald lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.82 - 2.00
non-ret., dms, c.l., same basis gal. .98 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.03 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.01 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
non-ret., dms, c.l. same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.06 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. 1.09 - —
petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non-ret dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .95 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75 - .90
tanks, same basis gal. .71 —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .73 - .75
211° C to 236 C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - .67
220° C to 242 C., tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 - —
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 - .53
Crotonic, fib. dms., c.l., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .46 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .44 - —
Dehydrocholic, injection fib dms. 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 15.25 - —
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb lots lb. 11.75 -12.00
Desoxycholic, fib dms 10 to 100 lb. lots lb. 15.00 -15.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .90 - 1.25
Dihydrocholic, injection fib dms. 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 15.25 - —
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb lots lb. 11.75 -12.00
Dimethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Dinitrobenzoic, 1,2,4, bbls., works lb. .14 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, bbls., works lb. .13 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
Dinitrotoluene, bbls., works lb. .14 - —
Diphenylacetic, bbls., works lb. .14 - —
Diphenylamine, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
Dipicrylamine (see Hexyl)
Disodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic)
Ditolylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .14 - —
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic, bbls., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic, bbls., works lb. .14 - —
Fatty, acid blend, dms., works lb. .14 - —
Formaldehyde (see Formic)
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .82 —
paste, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .80 —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.54 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb .40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb. 88 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .1750- .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
smaller lots lb. .305 - .3699
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .65 - .68
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175- —
1 to 19 lb. .2225- .2278
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3818- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.98
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.15 -12.50
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36¼- .38
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2175- —
water white, dms. lb. .2475- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms. works lb 1.27 —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11¼- —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Neville and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Acid, 2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots, fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78
Gamma dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .82 —
paste, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .80 —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.54 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb .40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb. 88 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .1750- .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
smaller lots lb. .305 - .3699
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .65 - .68
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175- —
1 to 19 lb. .2225- .2278
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3818- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.98
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.15 -12.50
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36¼- .38
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2175- —
water white, dms. lb. .2475- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms. works lb 1.27 —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11¼- —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Neville and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	E.	east	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	fib.	fiber	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.o.b.	free on board	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	imp.	imported	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	incl.	included	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	indust.	industrial	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	l-	laevo	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than carlots	shipt.	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	n-	normal	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		nat.	natural	vis.	viscosity
		neut.	neutral	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
		NF	National Formulary	W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's — Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 - 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.80
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, single dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17½
tanks lb. .14 - —
double dist., (white), dms lb. .18¼- .20
tanks lb. .16½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .13¼- .15
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)

Acid, para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .55 - —
ums small lb. .31 - .37
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech bbls lb 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powder, fib. dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .17½- .18¾
tanks lb. .15¾- .16
single dist., dms lb. .17 - .18¾
tanks lb. .15¼- —

Acid, stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .13¼- .15
single pressed, bgs lb. .12¾- .14½
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .15½- .17¼
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. botz., extra, cs., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .12¼- .14
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .12½- .14¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.65 1.76
powder bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech, dms lb .95 —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
Imp., bgs. lb. .34 - .35

Acid, thioglycolic, refined, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.80 - 1.26
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)
Undecylenic dms. lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.50 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 4.00 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l lb. .65 .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.50 - 1.52
powder, bbls lb. 1.54 - 1.56
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .85 - .87
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, ref'd, 128-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
mixed, primary, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17¼- —
1-pentanol (synthetic normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra, ngo., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Industrial (see 1-Decanol).
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.63 - 21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —

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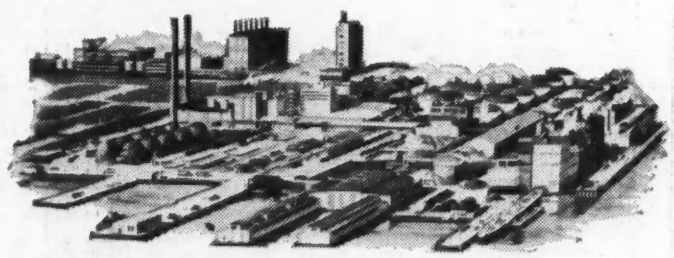
Publicker's Chemical Plant on the Delaware River



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Alcohol, 2-ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ - —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 - —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms lb. 1.26 - 1.35
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N Y lb. .43 - —
indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms. works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt alld lb .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .588 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin 100% dms. frt., alld lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 29.15 - —
solution 20% dms. 100-lb lots frt. alld lb. 6.80 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cnys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs .36 - —
powd., cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410 - .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070 - —
soln. 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0369 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435 - .0960
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran. dms. works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640 - .1890
Aluminum fluoride, tn fib. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 65.00 - 85.00
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb 79½ - —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½ - —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½ - —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37

Aluminum sulfate, coml., bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
ground, c.l., bgs., works ton. 37.00 - —
lump, c.l., bgs., works ton. 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, tech., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, distilled, dms, ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 4.75 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 85.00 - 88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½ - —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½ - .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 87.50 - 90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton. 96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.65 - 11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate purified, dms lb .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots ex whse ton 375 00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
imported, dms. l.c.l lb .07¼ - .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide NF, gran. bbls lb .38 - .39
dms. lb .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran. bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic bbls lb 75 - —
dms lb 80 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms. works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, dom., 33.5% N. bgs., western, works ton. 68.00 - 70.00

Alcohol, 2-Ethylbutyl — Ammonium Sulfide

Ammonium nitrate, fertilizer grade, with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 51.00 - —
imported, Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 77.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 89.84 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222 00 - —
ton lots ex whse ton 285 50 - —
smaller, lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bots, dms lb .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l works, frt equald lb. .0865 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride dms works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 42.00 - 47.50
synthetic, bgs., c.l western works ton. 46.50 - —
bulk, works ton. 42.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb 08½ - .10
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. ton. 240.00 - —
l.c.l., 100% basis, works, ton. 300.00 - —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. alld. ton. 180.00 - —

In today's competitive markets, an increased yield of even 1% from each pound of raw material can make a big difference in your competitive position in industry. That is one reason why A. Gross & Company's Red Oils are preferred when full money value is expected.

Our automatically controlled equipment produces Red Oils with as much as 1% higher free fatty acid content than competitive oils. Naturally, since we "press" our Red Oil from the fatty acids, we use no solvents and our oils are ester-free. Care in the manufacture as well as in the shipping of all grades of Red Oil and White Oleine delivers to your plant the lightest colored oils you've seen.

Send for samples and our catalog "Fatty Acids in Modern Industry".

DISTILLED RED OIL	GROCO 2	GROCO 4
Titre	1°— 3°C.	4°— 6°C
Cloud Point	34°— 38°F.	39°— 42°F
Color Lovibond 1" Red	3 — 6	3 — 6
Color Lovibond 1" Yellow	15 — 30	15 — 30
Unsaponifiable	1.5% max.	1.5% max.
Saponification Value	197 — 200	197 — 200
Acid Value	196 — 199	196 — 199
% F.F.A. as Oleic Acid	98.5 — 100	98.5 — 100
Iodine Value (WIJS)	92 — 96	90 — 95
Refractive Index 50°C. (Average)	1.4505	1.4500

DISTILLED RED OIL	GROCO 8 L.C.P.	GROCO 18 D.P.
Titre	8°— 10°C.	18°— 20°C.
Cloud Point	46°— 49°F.	63°— 67°F.
Color Lovibond 1" Red	3 — 6	3 — 6
Color Lovibond 1" Yellow	15 — 30	15 — 30
Unsaponifiable	1.5% max.	1.5% max.
Saponification Value	197 — 200	197 — 200
Acid Value	196 — 199	196 — 199
% F.F.A. as Oleic Acid	98.5 — 100	98.5 — 100
Iodine Value (WIJS)	88 — 93	80 — 85
Refractive Index 50°C. (Average)	1.4495	1.4485

WHITE OLEINE U.S.P.	GROCO 6
Titre	2°— 6°C.
Cloud Point	35°— 43°F.
Color Lovibond 5¼" Red	1 — 2
Color Lovibond 5¼" Yellow	8 — 12
Color Gardner 1933	3 max.
Unsaponifiable	1.0% max.
Saponification Value	199 — 203
Acid Value	198 — 202
% F.F.A. as Oleic Acid	99.5 — 101.5
Iodine Value (WIJS)	95 max.
Refractive Index 50°C. (Average)	1.4500

a. gross & company

Manufacturers Since 1837

295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

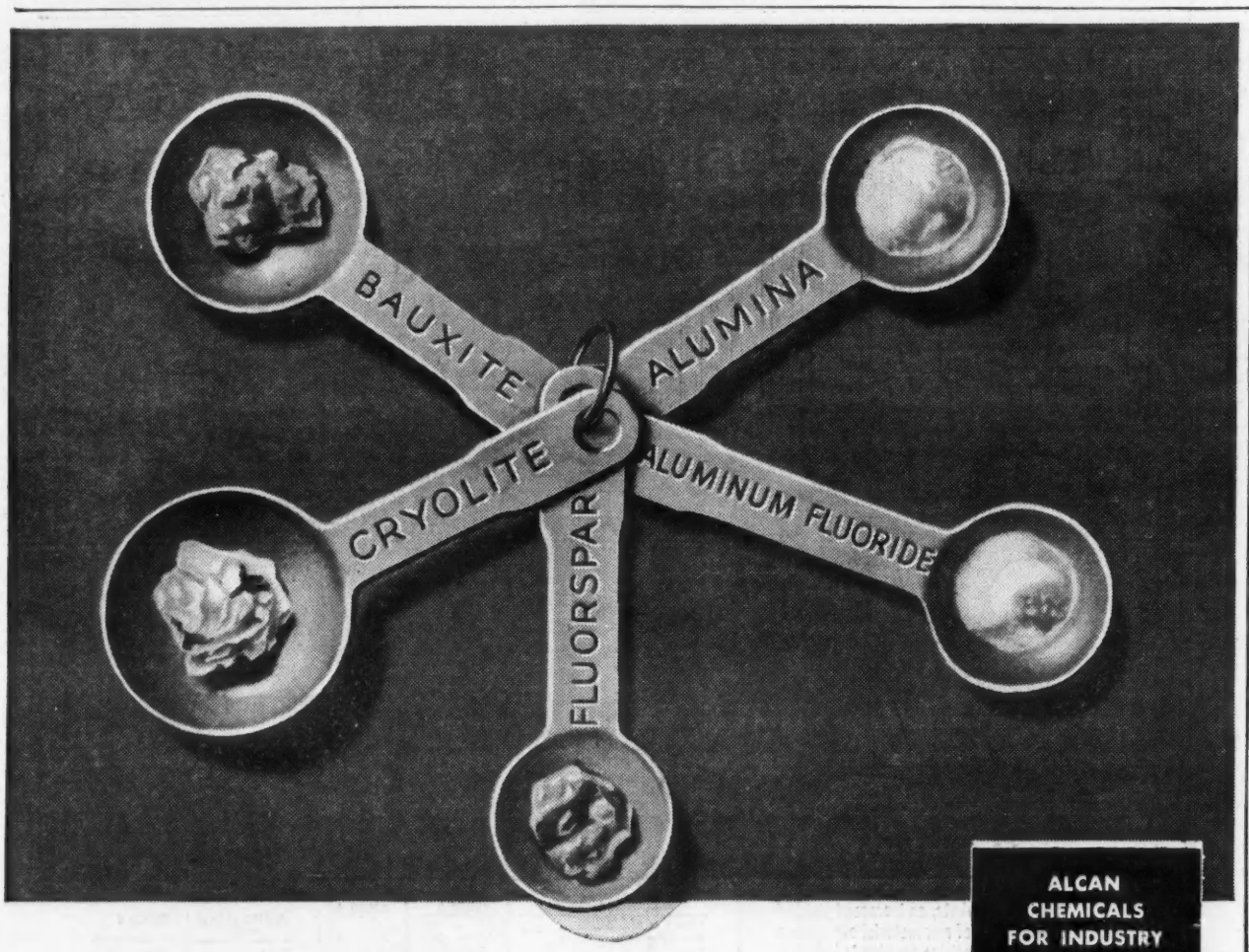
Factory, Newark, N. J. Distributors in Principal Cities

Ammonium Sulfocyanide—Bismuth Subgallate

Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, lib ams., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms. c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, regular, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
technical, dms., c.l., dvld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .41¾ - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¾ - —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms. frt allowed lb. .33 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs. lb. .21 - .24
Spanish bgs. lb. .28 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed whole, bgs. lb .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. allowed lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. 28½ - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. 29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. allowed lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. allowed lb. 27½ - —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½ - —
Antimony potassium tartrate, tech., gran. or powd., dms lb. .56 - .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .62
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 33.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 74.80 - 83.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipt. ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis 24.50 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 2.00 - —
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .60 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cs. lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing point, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing point bgs., c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon refinery ton. 21.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate kgs., works lb .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works ton. 158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 168.00 - —
cryst., tech., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs. frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, cryst., bgs ton. 190.00 - 200.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms. c.l., frt. equald. ton. 255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. allowed lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb .14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton. 41.60 - —
ex-whse N. Y. ton. 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .28 - .32
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
imported, Italian white high gel., bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex-whse ton. 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldenyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .01
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
wet dust, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. allowed, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .20 - —
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .63 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.70
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Benzyl isoeugenol cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —



In the recipe

for an ingot of aluminum...

go many chemicals including those shown here. As one of North America's great producers of aluminum, Alcan (Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd.) must be sure their chemicals are right. You may depend on Alcan chemicals for your use, too. Co-operating in their production are Alcan's sister companies. Each of these affiliates specializes in its own field of endeavor:

- **Laboratory research and the exploring and surveying of material resources throughout the free world;**
- **Mining and processing of raw materials in many different countries;**
- **Development of up-to-date shipping methods for the protection and speedy delivery of the products.**

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ALCAN Aluminum Chemicals

ALCAN CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

Alumina, Activated
Alumina, Calcined
Alumina Hydrate
Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous
Aluminum Fluoride
Aluminum Sulphate
Bauxite
Chlorine, Liquid
Cryolite, Artificial
Fluorspar
Lime
Magnesia
Magnesium Chloride, Anhydrous
Sodium Fluoride
Sulphuric Acid

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422 Terminal Tower, Cleveland 13
611 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 14

Bismuth subiodide, fib, dms....lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point.....lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15½ - .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c per lb higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, etns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .074 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
etns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0350- —
etns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works. lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse..lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Black, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works.....lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls.....lb. .50 - —
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.140.88 -165.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 8.00 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 8.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l.....lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., & of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2.00 - —
toner bbls. litho flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis.. lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .58 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis.lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls.....lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1½c higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E..ton.60.00 - —
Los Angeles, works.....ton.82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago..ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.70.00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi..ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N.Y., Chi ton.108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.25 - —
powder., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point..lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works..lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works.....lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
tins, lead-lined, dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
chys.....lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol bots.....lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works....lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb 04½ 15½
raw paper bgs. c.l. works lb. 04½ .13
l.c.l. works lb 04¾ 13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 06¼ .07
Turkey type bgs c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs works lb 06¼ 06½
Turkey-type bgs. works lb. .06¾ .07
Vandyke bbls works lb 09½ 12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..lb. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .50 - —
Butadiene refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
n-Butyl acetate, fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Butyl acetate, n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
c.l., works.....lb. .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Lactate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate dms, l.c.l., frt equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .45 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.90 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 3.10 - —
syn., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.90 - —
anhydrous, dms lbs. or more lb. 3.10 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.80 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .80 - .90
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adj. lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse works, frt alld on 96 lbs or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .90 - .97
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 - 10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00

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Gen-Flo Latex offers manufacturers the best available balance between resistance to freeze-thaw cycles and high scrubability. Carefully controlled compounding allows paints made with Gen-Flo to tolerate several freeze-thaw cycles without damage to the emulsion. This same paint will provide a highly impenetrable film which can be scrubbed with a brush more than a hundred times without breaking the paint surface. In addition, Gen-Flo offers excellent flexibility, outstanding alkali resistance and adequate adhesion.

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COMPANY _____ STREET _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

OPD-6-24

Calcium Carbonate, Precip., Dense—Chloroform

Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton 40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 110.00 160.00
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 175.00
Chloride, cryst., purified, dms lb. .27 - —
dane (f-80% paper ogs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton 27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars works. frt. alld ton 11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 33.00 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms c.l., frt equald ton 25.50 - —
l.c.l. works same basis ton 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —
Chromate bgs frt equald lb. 29½ .30
Cyanide dms. dlvd E of Rockies. lb. .24 .50
Gluconate, AA bbls. dms lb. .70 .72
USP, bbls. dms lb. .53 .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E of Rockies cs. 22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb.. same basis dm. 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 .93
Iodide, jars lb 4.53 - —

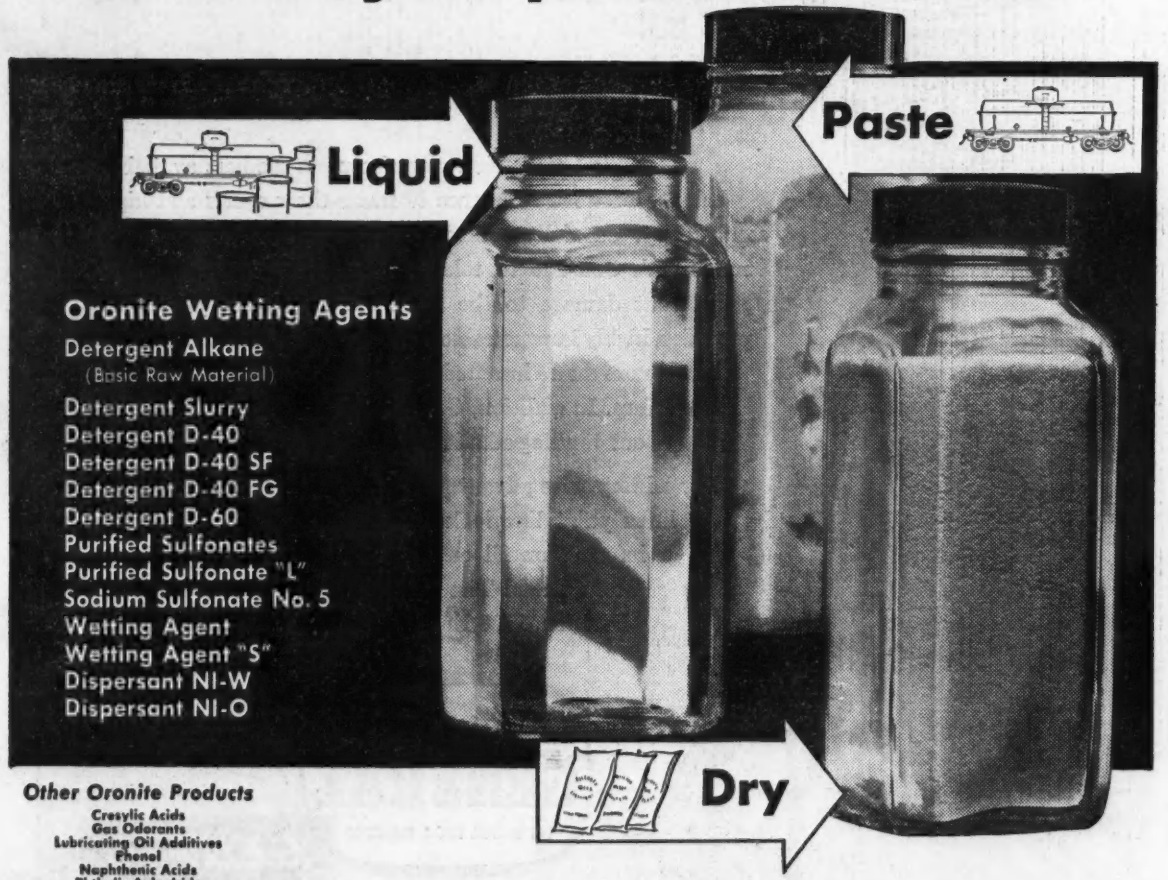
Calcium lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 48.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted. gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton 74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., bgs., works ton 85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 4.97 - —

Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .08 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.13
natural, USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .75 - .80
synthetic, tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .49 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd. bxs. lb 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .15½- .15¼
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, industrial, wholesale, bulk ton 73.00 -115.00
cyls. lb. .08 - —
solid lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1125- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0525- —

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .11 - .13¾
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0950- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stock-points lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .11¼- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .11¾- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .085 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bleached, A, cs lb. 3.95 - —
medium, cs lb. 3.70 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 1.85 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 1.80 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.85 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 1.85 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 6.65 - 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid lb. .25½- .26
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .16½- —
longstick, cracked, bls. lb. .18½- —
shortstick, cracked, bls. lb. .17½- —
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. Nominal
medium, bls. lb. .85 - —
thin, bls. lb. .90 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton 115.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 Nom.
Castoreum, syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
natural, cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .45 - .48
Indian, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, bgs., works lb. .63 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .70 - .75
Roman, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 77.00 -88.00
granular, bgs., works ton 77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 53.50 -63.50
l.c.l., works, South ton 53.50 -63.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 53.00 -67.50
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 31.50 - —
Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1592- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .183
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35

wetting agents

to meet your particular needs



Oronite Wetting Agents

Detergent Alkane
(Basic Raw Material)
Detergent Slurry
Detergent D-40
Detergent D-40 SF
Detergent D-40 FG
Detergent D-60
Purified Sulfonates
Purified Sulfonate "L"
Sodium Sulfonate No. 5
Wetting Agent
Wetting Agent "S"
Dispersant NI-W
Dispersant NI-O

Other Oronite Products

Cresylic Acids
Gas Odorants
Lubricating Oil Additives
Phenol
Naphthenic Acids
Phthalic Anhydride
Maleic Anhydride
Para-Xylene 95%
Ortho-Xylene
Xylol
Aliphatic Acid
Acetone
Hydroformer Catalyst
Dispersant FO
(Furnace Oil Inhibitor)

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

Whether you require the basic raw material, wetting agents in intermediate form or finished products—it will pay you to investigate the complete Oronite line. Oronite wetting agents are priced competitively and have the high quality and uniformity you expect from the world's largest producer of synthetic detergent raw materials.

Why not talk over your needs with an Oronite detergent specialist? Write or phone the Oronite office nearest you for technical bulletins or request a personal call.

"The world's largest producer of synthetic detergent raw materials"

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

38 Sansome St., San Francisco 4, Calif. • 714 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 15, Calif.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. • 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.
Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas

2076

2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%; dms., pails, works ... lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.30
14%, dms., works ... lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
imported, 60%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis ... lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis ... lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots. ... lb 1.50 - —
cyls. 180 lbs. frt. alld. ... lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis ... lb. .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis ... lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 6.85 - —
Choline bitartrate fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
Chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys. works lb 10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works ... lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots. lb .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs ... lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst, cns, 100-oz. lots, oz. .65 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots ... oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen NF, heavy density, dms., frt adjusted lb 3.70 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb 3.50 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. ... lb. .47 - —
"0000," bgs., shipt ... lb. .57 - —
Citral, bots., cns. ... lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Citronellal, bots., dms. ... lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms. ... lb. 2.00 - 2.55
Civet artificial bots ... m 13 75 15.00
natural, bots ... oz. 7 50 -16.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.20.50 - —
imported, airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atlantic port, ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works, ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ... ton.35.00 -36.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50 00 —
l.c.l., ex whse ... net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls. ... lb. .54 - .55
Zanzibar, bls ... lb. .65 - .66
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum Cellulose), standard, low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over works frt alld lb .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis. bgs. 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .59 - —
tech., high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis. 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .39 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .41 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E ... lb. .20 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .275 - .30
l.c.l., ex-whse ... gal. .285 - .32
tanks ex works ... gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .3125
l.c.l., ex-whse ... gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse ... gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.37 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.28 - —
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs. dlvd. lb. 1.27 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.90 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms ... lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse ... lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.12 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.79 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs ... lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .95 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co. dms dlvd lb. 1.49 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd ... lb. .45 - .53½
Cocaine, USP, cns., 10-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.13.75 - —
Cocoanut oil, USP, grad, ogs ... lb .68 .90
Cocillana bark, bgs ... lb. .65 Nom.
Cocoa butter, bgs ... lb. 1.15 Nom.

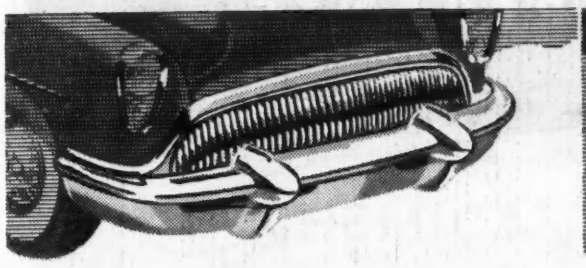
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots ... oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 oz. lots.oz.11 75 - —
Phosphate USP cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls ... lb. .22 - .25
blue, bls. ... lb. .22 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. ... oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls ... lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs ... lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion USP dms ... lb. .32½- —
flexible USP, dms ... lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls ... lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls ... lb. .20 Nom.
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms ... lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .41 - —
Carbonate, 55% bgs., works ... lb. .263 - .278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .39 - —
crystals, bbls., works ... lb. .26¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
smaller lots ... lb. .639 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms ... lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works ... lb. .39 - .44
red, com'l, bbls., works ... lb. .41 - .46
Oxychloride, bls., works ... lb. .40 - .40½
Quinolinolate fib. dms ... lb. 4.25 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .37¼- —

Copper sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.35 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.22.50 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs.23.00 -24.50
Undecylenate dms. lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.172.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ... ton.172.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08 - .08½
Roumanian, bgs. ... lb. .07 - .07½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. ... 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.75 - 4.00
Cottonseed meal, 41%, sacked, Memphis ton.64.00 -65.00
36%, sacked, same basis ton.63.00 - —
Coumarin cryst. NF, cns. ... lb 3.94 3.15
powd. cans ... lb 3.20 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls. ... lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2063- —

2-Chloro-4-Nitroaniline—Crotonaldehyde

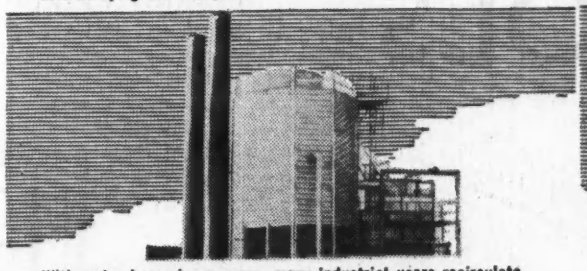
Creosote, coaltar, refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis ... gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., works ... gal. .42½- .50¼
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .1375- —
tanks same basis ... lb. .120 - .1225
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .146 - —
ret dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .130 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret.-dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns ... lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25

Mutual Chromium Chemicals Cover Industry



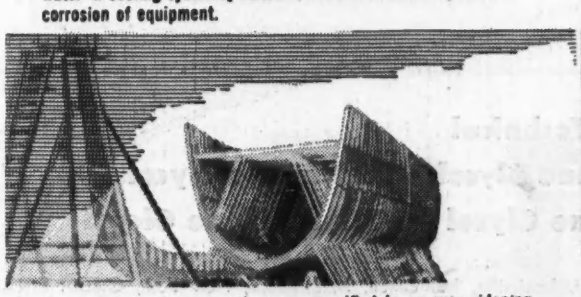
Automobile buyers demand Chromium plating for appearance and protection. Mutual supplies the plating industry with chromic acid assaying 99.75% plus.

Railroads find that Diesel locomotives with chromium plated cylinder liners extend the periods between overhauling jobs. Another application for Mutual Chromic Acid.

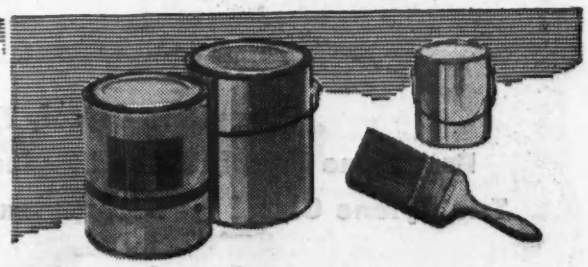


With water becoming scarcer, many industrial users recirculate water in cooling systems, Mutual Chromates effectively control corrosion of equipment.

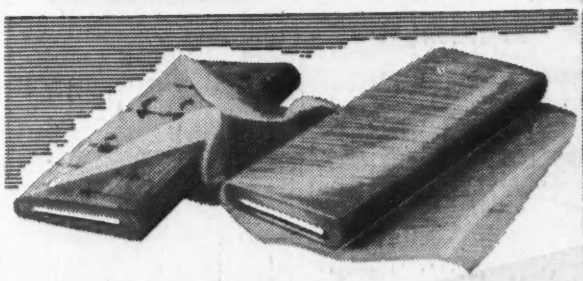
Tanners of superior leather products turn to Mutual for Sodium Bichromate and Koreon (one-bath chrome tan).



Chromated wood preservatives are specified in an ever-widening list of applications. Mutual Chromates are important ingredients in most such preservatives.



Chrome yellow and chrome green pigments are widely used in paints and printing inks. Mutual Bichromates are the standard of the pigment industry.



Textile dyers rely on Mutual Bichromates for mordanting wool and oxidizing cotton dyes.

Aircraft makers anodize aluminum with Mutual Chromic Acid to prevent corrosion and to form a base for paint.

Sodium Bichromate • Chromic Acid • Sodium Chromate • Potassium Bichromate • Koreon

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

Mutual Chromium Chemicals

99 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Plants: Baltimore and Jersey City

SINCE 1845

Cryolite—Dimethyl Sebacate

Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, Nr. bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .14¼ - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½ - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55.00 - —
pulv, 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks works ga. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½ - .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .29 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 46.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .36 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2,4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .494 - —
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - .56½
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - .56½
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton. 49.50 - —
Rock, 17% P, paper bgs., works, ton. 56.00 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., works, ton. 48.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% fa., bbls lb. .24 - .25
over 2% fa., bbls lb. .23 - .24
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .36 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots. lb. 25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
o-Dianisidine dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾ - .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ - .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .68 - .68½
l.c.l., works lb. .69½ - .70
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .70 - .71
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .31½ - .32
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½ - .67
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .75 - .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .13 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .49¾ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼ - .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼ - .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .68½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .25¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.50 - 6.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½ - .67
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works, lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .17 - —
2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .65½ - .66
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64¼
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13½ - —
nat., bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —

THIS IS MERCHANTS

GLYCOLS

Propylene Glycol, Technical
Propylene Glycol, USP • Ethylene Glycol • Diethylene Glycol
Triethylene Glycol • Dipropylene Glycol • Tripropylene Glcyol

Sales offices and Warehouses: Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, Omaha.
Stock Points: Albuquerque, Aurora, Ill., Erwin, Tenn., S. Norwalk, Conn.

ACIDS • ALKALIS • FUNGICIDES • SURFACTANTS
CHLORINATED SOLVENTS • LAUNDRY COMPOUNDS
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DRY ICE • SOAPS

MERCHANTS CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Distributors of industrial chemicals for over a quarter century.

Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .36
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt alld.. E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refined, dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46½- —
tanks, works lb. .43½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .65½- .66
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb 29¼ —
tanks same basis lb 27 —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. .35 - —
Dipentene dest-dist. dms. extra, c.l., works gal. .48½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .53½- —
ex-whse. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist. dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. 49 - 50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.i.f. U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb .20 —
l.c.l. works lb .21 —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb.15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb.13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
218 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .92 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No. 299 Black F, conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
336 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .60 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. 96 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Ailzarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

Dimethyl Sulfate—Emetine Hydrochloride

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.31 - —
works:—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .90 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.25 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.07 - 1.09
tanners, bbls. lb 06 - .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .55 - —
select, bundles lb. .60 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.32.95 -35.00

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DDT

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS
R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
2205 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Ephedrine—Gasoline

Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.86	- 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	- —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots,	oz.	.75	- —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots,	oz.	.72	- —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	- —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.37	- —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots	gram	.45	- .55
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo.	150.00	- —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	29.75	-32.50
Sulfate, bots.	oz.	34.50	-35.61
Ether (see specific product).			
Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 65-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11	- —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¼	- —
tanks frt alld	lb.	.11¼	- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., frt alld.	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks, frt, alld	lb.	.11½	- —
synthetic, 85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¼	- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	-
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	-
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works	lb.	.44½	- —
less than truckload, works	lb.	.45½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.42¾	- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Benzoate, cns., dms.	lb.	.74	- .90
Bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l	lb.	.41	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	- —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.34	- —
Butyrate, works	lb.	.80	- 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.69	- .72
smaller lots, works	lb.	.75	- .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works	lb.	.20	- .22
dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.18	- .20
tanks same basis	lb.	.10	—
USP, bots., cyls	lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.71	- 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss	lb.	.42½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40½	- —
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	- —
anesthesia, UPS, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	- —
½-lb. cns	lb.	.97	- —
¼-lb. cns	lb.	1.05	- —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13¾	- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10	- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb	3.39	- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works	lb.	.51½	- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	11.85	- —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Oleate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	No prices	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)			
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).			
40% available SiO dms. works,	lb.	.54½	- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works,	lb.	1.02	- —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls	lb.	.88	- —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	- —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19½	- .20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	- .21¼
tanks	lb.	.18½	- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	- —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.			
Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.18½	- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.18½	- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.19½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16½	- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¼	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27	- —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.34	- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13½	- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.46	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.47	- —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.44	- —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	6.75	- 7.30
smaller lots	lb	7.35	7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb	1.40	- 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots	lb.	2.55	- 3.15
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.15	- .17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	-12.50
Pottery bgs. ton lots, works	ton	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.10½	- —
Czech, medium, bgs	lb.	.10½	- .11
Indian, light, bgs.	lb.	.10½	- .11
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.06¼	- .06½
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	- —
soln., USP IX, cybs	lb.	.16	- —
dms.	lb.	.17	- —
Cacodylate, NF, bots	lb.	13.00	-14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.75	- —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.00	- —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.75	- 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.75	- 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.25	- 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis 100 lbs.		3.25	- —
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.07½	- .09
Citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.86	- —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd	lb.	4.75	- 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.80	- —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25¾	- —
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.85	- .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.64	- .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms	lb.	.78	- .81
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¼	- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	- .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	21.75	-33.75
l.c.l., works	ton.	34.75	-40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.59	- —
green, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.59	- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	- .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb	.30½	- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.88	- —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area	100 lbs.	3.35	- 4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	- —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.09½	- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	34.00	-35.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	No prices.	
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).			
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area	ton.	145.00	Nom.
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area	ton.	140.00	- —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	60.00	- —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	57.50	- —
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	47.00	- —
metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	34.00	- —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	40.00	- —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	40.00	- —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	40.00	-41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	42.00	- —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk c.l., mine	ton.	43.00	- —
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd	lb.	.062	- —
Zone 2	lb.	.065	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.069	- —
tanks, Zone 1, dlvd	lb.	.0375	- —
Zone 2, dlvd	lb.	.0420	- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, Zone 1, dlvd	lb.	.0345	- —
Zone 2, dlvd	lb.	.0395	- —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.60	- .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines,	ton.	19.00	- —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	- —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00-	.21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.50	-17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	17.50	-18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point	ton.	4.50	- 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.115	- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15	- 15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47½	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.45½	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.43½	- —
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.22½	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.21½	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l	lb.	.45	- —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld	lb.	.73	- —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).			
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 84 octane	gal.	.11¼	- —
Group 3, 84 octane	gal.	.1075	-.11375
Gulf coast, 83 octane	gal.	.116	- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane	gal.	.1345	-.143
Penn. western US motor 86 octane	gal.	.1375	-.1415
natural, group 3, 26-80 octane	gal.	.04½	- —

Why many painting projects are never started

Easy brush cleaning is one of the reasons why Vinyl Acetate Water Based Paints promise to be popular with everyone

How many home painting projects are stopped in their tracks because somebody forgot to clean the paint brushes the last time? To put it another way, how many lost sales of paint does the problem of brush cleaning represent?

Heretofore, most paints that could be washed out of brushes with ordinary water would eventually be "washed off" painted surfaces by the same method. But the new vinyl acetate paints exhibit sturdier properties. Even though they are water based, when once dry, water and moisture have little effect on them.

Vinyl acetate paints can be called "one coat" paints. They can be applied with brush, roller or spray and dry in minutes. Best of all, they're porous to moisture vapor, which means they can be used on fresh plaster and stucco—indoor or out. Original applications of these paints ten years ago are still holding up.

The starting point of these new paints is vinyl acetate monomer—fundamental chemical now produced in volume from selected petroleum gases by Celanese. It is converted into resin emulsions by other processors who supply the product to paint manufacturers. Celanese large scale production has been a major factor in stabilizing the price of this chemical and helping to make these new paints competitive in every application. Would you like to know more about the myriad industrial applications for vinyl acetate monomer? They embrace the textile, adhesives, coatings, paper and soil conditioning fields. Write for descriptive folder.

Celanese Corporation of America,
Chemical Division, Dept. 656-F
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16

Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l. lb. .57 - —
150 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l. lb. .68 - —
200 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
225 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l. lb. .77 - —
275 Bloom test, std. bbl., c.l. lb. .84 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls. lb. .26 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .40 - —
No. 2, bgs. lb. .32 - —
No. 3, bgs. lb. .29½- .30
Rhattoon, bgs lb. No prices.
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Glauber's salt, annyd see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23½ - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24½ - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone, packers, 115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .42
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd lb. .23 Nom.
soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .21 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycerine, refd., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal 30% dms. c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid yellow bots oz. 20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline 80-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms. ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92% powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. 21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95% bgs. fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .04⅞ Nom.
house, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05¾- —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼ Nom.
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅛- —
Green, brilliant (thioflavin, toner, molybdated PMA lkgs. works lb 5.10 - —
tungstated PTMA kgs. works lb. 6.00 - —

Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. 40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50% bbls same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. 44 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liquid, cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.30 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .19 - —
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .23 - .24
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. 20 - .22
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Manila, C, bgs lb. .38 - .40
CBB, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
DBB, bgs lb. .23½- .25
DK, bgs lb. .18 - —
dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .17 - .19
WS, bgs lb. .32 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .15 - .17
sorts, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs lb. .38 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½- .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .39 - .41
No. 2, bbls lb. .29 - —
No. 3, bbls lb. .25 - —
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. fill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .38 - —
No. 2, bbls lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls. lb. .24 - .25
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .31 - .33
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Rosin (see R).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bags, trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba, domestic, same basis. ton 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton 16.00 - —
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom green, bls lb. .55 .65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste No 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb 50 00 —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .13½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb 33 - —
Hexyl, cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —

Vinyl Acetate Monomer opens up a great new market for Paint Manufacturers

Here are four polyvinyl acetate emulsions especially developed for paints. Paint manufacturers will do well to investigate these products. They can mean new sales and profits. All four manufacturers have excellent technical service laboratories.

VINAC XX by The Colton Chemical Company, 1545 East 18th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

EVERFLEX G by Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge 40, Massachusetts

POLYCO 522 by American Polymer Company; The Borden Company, Chemical Division, Peabody, Massachusetts

PAISFLEX by Paisley Products, Inc., 1770 Canalport Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Histamine Diphosphate—Lime, Hydrated

Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo 450.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo.80.00 - 85.00
1-lb kilo lots, works kilo.90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz 9.35 - 10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - 9.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine bots oz.29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 - 31.00
Sulfate, bots oz.25.00 - 37.00
Hydrastinine 10 grain bots hot 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydroturamide dms. fib ctns. works lb .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide USP bbls divd lb 03¾ .05
35%, cbys., divd lb. .228 - —
dms., c.l., divd lb. .208 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .213 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .201 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls dms lb 98 1.00
tech, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb 77 —
l.c.l frt equald lb 79 —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.10 - 6.00
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine.)
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz.10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., divd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., divd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 3.95 - 8.25
b-Ionone, cns lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac, root, bgs. lb. 7.00 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 7.50 - —
Irish moss bleached, prime, bls lb .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
formate, dms. lb .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade dms., c.l. divd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., divd lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powder, bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, commercial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal, .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., divd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .08 - —
tanks, divd lb. .05 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .85 - 1.25

J

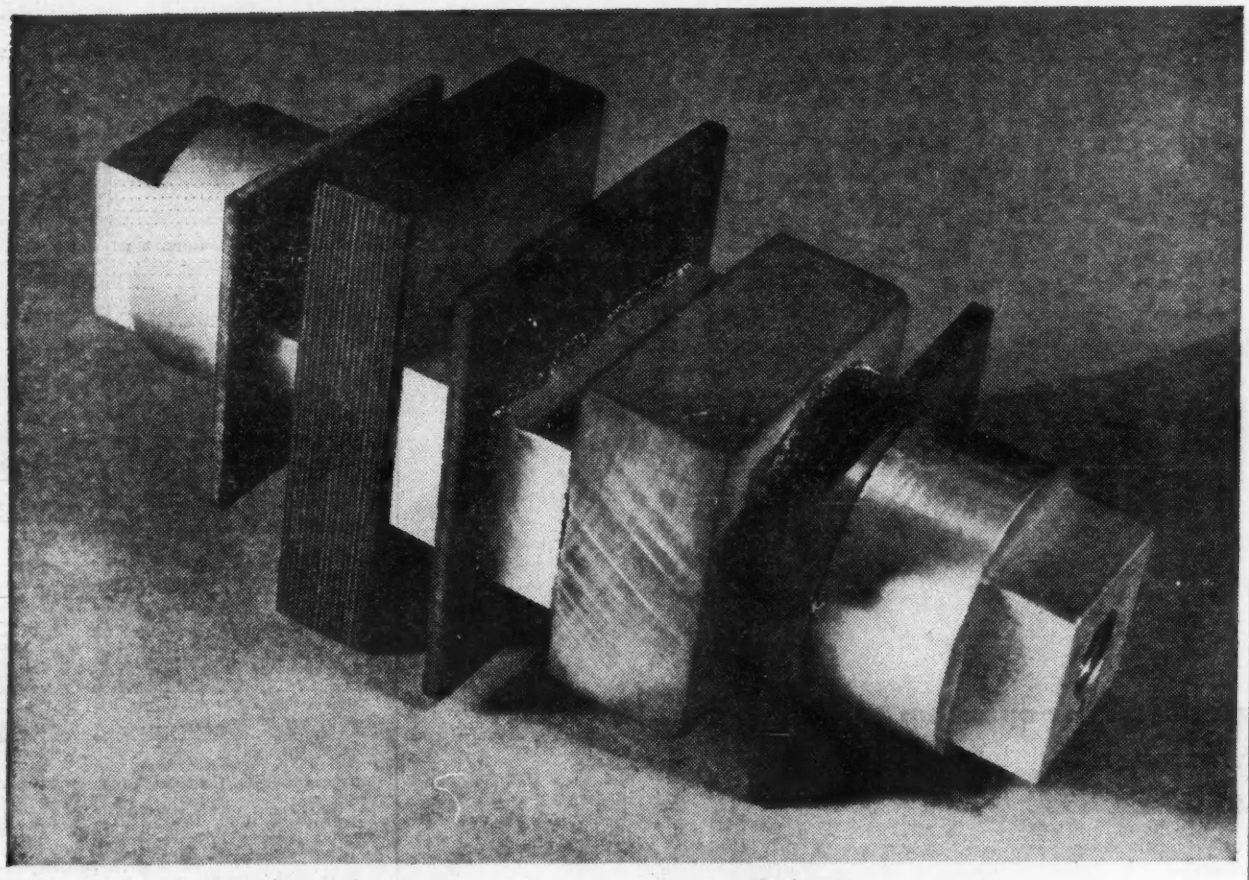
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Tar, NF, dms b. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal fib dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. gal. .095 - —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w gal. .138 - .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w.gal. .09¼- .09¾
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w. gal. .105 - —
Okla.Tex., 42-44 s.g., w.w. gal. .09¼- .10
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w. gal. .11 - .12
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .12 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .23¼- —
Edible lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .30 - .33
hydrous, dms., works lb. .29 - .32
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .17 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Lauryl chloride, distilled, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .74 - —
l.c.l. lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls fb. .55 .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 .20
select, bls lb. .90 —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., gran. bbls lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride dms lb. .45 —
Iodide, NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms lb. .22½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .14 - —
St. Louis lb. .1380- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis lb. .33¾- —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¼- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .34¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1495- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1545- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., divd lb. .17½- —
24% Pb. dms., divd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb. dms., divd lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼- —
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO dms works lb .31¼ —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Resinate, precip., dms., divd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate; Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .16 - —
24% Pb dms. lb. .21½- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15½- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .18¾
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17¼
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16¼
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls. lb. .08 - .12
gran., bbls. lb. .12 - .17
powd., bbls. lb. .10 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.10.00 - —
Keystone Ala ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton.25.16 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz. ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton.12.00 - —



Rohm & Haas Methacrylic Acid Improves Adhesion of Copolymers

Recent reports in research literature indicate that methacrylic acid gives unusual adhesive strength to copolymers. For example, the copolymers of butadiene and methacrylic acid are excellent rubber-to-steel adhesives. These are desirable for engine vibration mounts and other applications where rubber must be fastened to metallic surfaces.

Copolymers of methacrylic acid and other polymerizable products, such as vinyl monomers and styrene, show promise as tire-cord adhesives, paper finishes, and adhesives for bonding fibers, paper, wood, and ceramic products.

Methacrylic acid improves the emulsion stability of copolymers and is an intermediate for water-soluble or alkali-soluble polymers. It is used in the synthesis of methacrylate esters such as glycol dimethacrylates. These properties—and the new lower price—may well combine to solve your problem. Why not find out? Write for your sample of this or other monomers—and the 38 page booklet on monomeric acrylic esters.

Look to Rohm & Haas for acrylic monomers:

Methyl acrylate
Ethyl acrylate
Butyl acrylate
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate
Methyl methacrylate
Ethyl methacrylate
Butyl methacrylate
Hexyl methacrylate
Decyl-octyl methacrylate
Lauryl methacrylate
Stearyl methacrylate
Glacial methacrylic acid
Acrylic acid

CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

Lime, hydrated, paper bags,
Marble Cliff, Ohio ... ton 13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ... ton 13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ... ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ... ton 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ... ton 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ... ton 10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ... ton 16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ... ton 13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ... ton 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ... ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ... ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa ... ton 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ... ton 17 00 - —
Austin, Texas ... ton 13 00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ... ton 17 50 - —
Carey, Ohio ... ton 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ... ton 15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ... ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ... ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ... ton 16.50 - —
Keystone, Pa ... ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ... ton 13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ... ton 17 00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ... ton 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ... ton 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ... ton 16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich ... ton 14 00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ... ton 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton 12 75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ... ton 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ... ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ... ton 12 25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ... ton 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt. ... ton 17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ... ton 16.50 - —
York, Pa ... ton 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms ... lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms ... lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots ... lb. 3.90 - 5.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
dms., works ... lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls ... lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton 60.00 -61.00
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis, ton 55.00 -56.00
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald ... lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16½- —
Lithium benzoate, dms ... lb. 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 2.75
Carbonate, tech., c.l., dlvd ... lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Chloride, cryst., dms ... lb. 1.22 - 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots lb. 2.15 - —
ton lots ... lb. 2.20 - —
less ton lots ... lb. 2.25 - —
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, ton lots, dms lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls ... lb. .45 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 ... lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs ... lb. 1.50 - —
di-Lysine hydrochloride, bots ... kilo. 140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls ... lb. 1.30 - 1.32
West Indian, No. 1, bls ... lb. 1.30 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns, works lb. .32 - .34½
synth., rubber grade, light bgs., works lb. .23 - .25
extra light, works ... lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns ... lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls ... lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars ... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .11¾- —
kgs, c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., 95-98%, lump, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .14 - .15
powd., bgs., c.l., works ... ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton 55.00 -105.00
hydrous, flake, bgs., c.l., works, ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs ... ton 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ... lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 26¼- .30
Hypophosphite, dms ... lb. 1.60 - —
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .37 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots ... lb. .46 - .48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works ... lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal ... 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots ... lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots ... lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots ... lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., works ... lb. 1.05 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E ... lb. .28 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls ... lb. .32 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs ... lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls ... lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works ... lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works, ton 88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 91.50 - —
dms., works ... ton 94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms ... lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd ... lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ... lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip, 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd, East ... lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. 21¾- —
precip., dms ... lb. 24½- —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, S. E. ton 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, S. E ... ton 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms ... lb. .24¼- —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ... ton 69.00 -70.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ... ton 55.00 -58.00

Mannitol, com'l, dms., works ... lb. .40 - .43
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots ... gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Japanese, cs ... lb. 14.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns ... lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins ... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib, dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.58 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.38 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib, dms lb. 6.34 - 6.39
Iodide, red, NF, fib, dms ... lb. 7.27 - —
yellow, NF, fib, dms ... lb. 7.52 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib, dms, lb. 5.42 - 5.46
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide), USP, fib, dms ... lb. 5.64 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask. 280.00 -281.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)

Lime, Hydrated—dl-Methionine

Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt alld gal. 70 —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher.
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .48 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals., dlvd., metropolitan areas gal. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld gal. .27 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald. with Camden, N. J gal. .25½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .47 —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .53 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals. min., dlvd. metropolitan areas, gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms. same basis lb. 2.97 - —

CSC

LOW-COST INTERMEDIATES IN TANK-CAR QUANTITIES

This versatile trio represents the most economical source of the amine group because of their low equivalent weights and moderate prices. Marketed by CSC in both anhydrous and aqueous forms, they are available for shipment in large-volume quantities (tank cars) as well as in drums and smaller containers. Write for latest Technical Data Sheet. Industrial Chemicals Sales Dept., Commercial Solvents Corporation, 260 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

MONOMETHYLAMINE CH_3NH_2

Uses

Manufacture of amide and sulfonated amide-type detergents and surfactants. Synthesis of caffeine, aminophylline and desoxyephedrine. Manufacture of photographic chemicals, the explosive tetryl, amide-type plasticizers, ion-exchange resins, corrosion inhibitors and paint removers.

Properties

Molecular Weight	31.06	
Boiling Point at 760mm, °C	— 6.79	
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup, °F	34	(30% sol)
Density at 20°C	0.912	(30% sol)
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F, lbs.	7.6	(30% sol)

DIMETHYLAMINE $(CH_3)_2NH$

Uses

Raw material in manufacture of thiuram sulfide-type vulcanization accelerators and of dimethyldithiocarbamic acid salts used as fungicides. Neutralizing and solubilizing agent in preparation of concentrated solutions of 2,4-D salts. Manufacture of anti-malarials.

Properties

Molecular Weight	45.08	
Boiling Point at 760mm, °C	6.88	
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup, °F	54	(25% sol)
Density at 20°C	0.921	(25% sol)
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F, lbs.	7.7	(25% sol)

TRIMETHYLAMINE $(CH_3)_3N$

Uses

Preparation of long-chain quaternary ammonium compounds used as softeners, lubricants and waterproofing agents for textiles. Used with benzoyl peroxide to "set" methacrylate resins. Synthesis of cationic surface-active agents.

Properties

Molecular Weight	59.11	
Boiling Point at 760mm, °C	2.87	
Flash Point, Tag Open Cup, °F	38	(25% sol)
Density at 20°C	0.913	(25% sol)
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F, lbs.	7.6	(25% sol)

CSC

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y.
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Methoxychlor—Nickel Sulfate

Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —

hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory in all States West of these four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —

Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —

Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65

Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65

Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61

Methyl cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .79 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00

standard vs. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85

Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —

Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80

Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —

Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —

Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .06 - —
tanks works lb. .07 - —

Heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 33.00 - 42.00

p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 3.80 - 4.65

Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —

Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —

Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —

Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —

Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30

Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).

Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —

Salicylate, USP, cns., 50 lb. lots lb. .58 - —
dms. lb. .53 - —

Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .79 - —

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60

Chloride, industrial, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —

Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns. lb 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 - 6.40
standard, dms., cns lb. 3.80 - 4.65

b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —

Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).

Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).

Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).

Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).

Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. allds. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. allds. E lb. .08½- —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .27 - .31

Sugar (see Lactose).

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).

Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10½- .11
New York gal. .12 - —

Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs lb 3.00 Nom.

Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.15 - —

Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —

Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —

Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).

Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —

Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).

Monoethylortnotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).

Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —

Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —

Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).

Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).

Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 - 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 - 10.05

Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —

Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —

Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11¼
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Montana, Oriental, bgs lb. .09½- —
yellow, bgs. lb. .12 - —

Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 47.00 - 48.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 63.00 - —
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 43.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).

Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .045 - —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .059 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0615- —
tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .04½- .04¾
refd., indust., dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .10½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —

a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 8.00

Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —

Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65

Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .83¼
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt allds. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .60 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37

The Industries We Serve— **TEXTILES**

That's a rainbow she's sitting on!

Perching on a pile of bituminous isn't exactly a normal situation for this pert lass. But can you think of a better way to point up the close kinship between her pretty dress and *coal?* Especially if its color came from a brilliant Pittsburgh Dyestuff . . . and its new "miracle" fiber from a Pittsburgh Coal Chemical.

Transforming a pile of coal into a rainbow of finished dyestuffs, *all within one integrated plant,* is part of one of industry's most unique manufacturing operations. It allows precise quality control at *every* step of production. And in dyemaking, that assures some very important benefits to our customers in the nation's great textile industry: Truer, faster shades and reliable, continuing supplies, for example.

This same coal-to-product control is *your* assurance of quality in the products of each of Pittsburgh's ten integrated divisions. And that includes farm chemicals, plasticizers and protective coatings—*better* products for industry and agriculture because Pittsburgh is *basic!*

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W&D 20670

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • DYE CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted..kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld.....lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Nikethamide, cbys.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.03 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms.....lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms.....lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .53½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15 20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l.....lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., same basis..lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42 - .44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms.....lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane dms. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.8% N, 100% basis..ton.128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.65 - 4.40
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies...lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works.....lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms .....lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - .30¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30½- .31¾
tanks, works .....lb. .29 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. .....lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs .....lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, bgs lb. .40 - —
shrivels, bgs.....lb. .37 - —
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .29½- —
Nux vomica, bls .....lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex.....gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd.....lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.55
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.F.A., bots..lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. .....oz. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns.....lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.83
Angelica root, bots.....lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots.....lb.56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms....lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns .....lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks.....lb. No stocks.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. .....lb. 1.60 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.10.75 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns .....lb. 2.00 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms....lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
redist., USP, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Calamus, bots.....lb.12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms....lb. .35 - .45
white, dms. .....lb. .31 - .38
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns. .....lb.12.50 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Cardamom, NF, bots.....lb.40.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2260- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2310- —
tanks .....lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .2110- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2160- —
tanks .....lb. .2010- —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .2350- .2450
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .1775- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1825- —
tanks .....lb. .1675- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks.....lb. .1575- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l..lb. .13½- .14
75%, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - .17½
USP, dms., c.l.....lb. .1800- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1850- —
tanks .....lb. .1700- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. .....lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - —
tanks .....lb. .1850- —

Oil, cedarleaf, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots.....lb.15.00 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots. lb.185.00-280.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.30.50 -34.25
leaf, cns. .....lb. 1.25 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) ...lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms..lb. .85 - 1.15
Java, true, dms.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Java-type, cns. .....lb. .90 - 1.20
Clove, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 4.50
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.50 - —
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y..lb. .14 - —
Pac. Coast.....lb. .13 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl. ret. dms., l.c.l..lb. .21¾- —
deodorized tax incl non ret. dms., c.l..lb. .24½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. ....lb. .10½- —
Codliver, USP, dms. .....gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns .....lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots.....lb.15.25 -20.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07 - —
refined, salad, dms.....lb. .19¾- .20
tanks .....lb. .18¼- —
Costus, bots. .....oz. 9.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East. lb. .14¾ Nom.
Valley .....lb. .14¾- —
Texas .....lb. .14½- .14¼
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .03¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .01¾- —
refined, salad, dms. .....lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks .....lb. .18½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. .....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.30
Cypress, bots. .....lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).

Oil, dillseed, bots.....lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms.....lb. 4.30 - 5.30
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. .....lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .60 - .93
80-90%, dms .....lb. .75 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Fish, refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1350- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1530- .1630
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1200- .1300
tanks .....lb. .1050- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz. 6.00 - 9.50

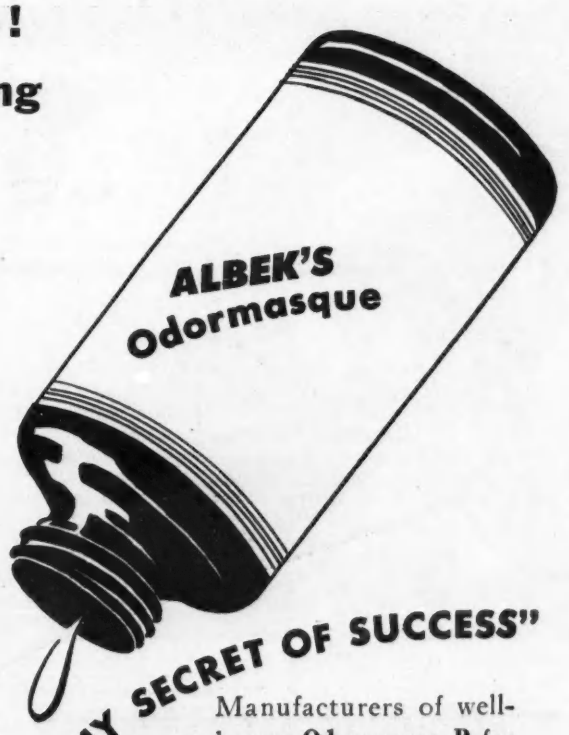
Oil, gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. 9.00 -12.00
Bourbon, cns. .....lb.10.50 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 9.85 -13.50
Grapefruit, dms. .....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms .....lb. .13 - .13¼
extra, winter, strained, dms..lb. .17 - .17½
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .18 - .18½
Guaiacwood, cns. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified bots lb 3.60 7 00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - —
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. .....lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French. 30-32% ester, cns. ....lb 2.50 4.50
38-40% ester, cns.....lb. 5.60 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.90
Spike, Spanish, cns .....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms..lb. 6.35 - 6.50
Messina, cns. .....lb. 6.05 - 8.50
terpeneless bots .....lb.32 00 -85 00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.30 - 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns.....lb. 3.70 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 5.25 6.50
West Indian, cns .....lb. 5.40 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb.29.50 100 00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- .1950
tankcar, f.o.b. Minneapolis, lb. .1600- —
New York.....lb. .1725- —
tankwagon, New York .....lb. .1755- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms .....lb. 3.00 - 4.25

Scents mean dollars!

Specialists in masking unpleasant odors

Submit your particular problem, preferably with sample of your product.

We will forward our recommendation without obligation on your part.



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NAME_____
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Oil, Mandarin—Paraffin

Oil, mandarin, Floridian, dms. . lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Italian, cns. . . . . lb. 6.25 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Atlantic Coast lb. .07 - —
Gulf ports . . . . . lb. .07¼ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms . . . . . lb. .18 Nom.
synthetic, cans, dms . . . . . lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms . lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. . . . . lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms. . . . . lb. .30 31
Neroli, NF, French, bots . . . . . lb. 85.00 -250.00
Spanish, bots . . . . . lb. 35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb 2.85 3.65
West Indian cns. dms lb 2.60 3.65
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms . . . . . lb. .90 - 1.30
Oiticica, liquid, dms. . . . . lb. .19 - .19½
tanks . . . . . lb. .17½- .17¾
Oleo, extra, dms. . . . . lb. .19½ Nom.
Olibanum, bots. . . . . lb 5.50 7.65
extra fine bots lb 8.00 —
Olive, edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.15 - 2.25
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .40 .80
expressed, USP Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms . . . . . lb. .67 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms . . . . . lb. .64 - 1.25
Messina, cns . . . . . lb 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots . . . . . lb. 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns . . . . . lb 1.95 - 2.85
Palm, clarified, dms . . . . . lb. .1240- .1250
kernel, denat., tanks . . . . . lb. .13 - —
Palmarosa, cns . . . . . lb. 7.30 - —
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F tanks, East Coast refinery gal .14 - —

Oil, patchouli, dms . . . . . lb. 8.00 - 9.25
Peach kernel, USP, (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .16½- —
refined, dms . . . . . lb. .21¾- .22
tanks . . . . . lb. .20¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms . . . . . lb. 5.60 - 6.40
redist., USP, dms . . . . . lb. 5.95 - 7.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms . lb. 3.25 - 3.70
Pimento, berry, NF, dms . . . . . lb. 4.00 - 5.60
leaf, cns . . . . . lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. . . . . lb. .13¼- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .151 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars . . . . . lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms. . . . . lb. .17 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E . . . . . lb. No stocks
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots . oz. 43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .65 - .90
tech., cns., dms . . . . . lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots . . . . . lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Safflower dms. c.l. Atlantic coast. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .17 - —
Sage, clary bots . . . . . lb 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns . . . . . lb. 5.85 - 7.25
Spanish, cns . . . . . lb .90 1 25
Sandalwood, NF, cns. . . . . lb. 10.00 -11.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.

Oil, sassafras, artificial, dms . . . . lb. .85 - 1.10
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms . . lb. 1.65 - 2.20
Savin, cns . . . . . lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns . . . . . lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms . . . . . lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works . . lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .35 - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns . . . . . lb. 29.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .14½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. . lb. .08¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. . . . lb. .03¾- —
refined, alkali, dms . . . . . lb. .18½- .18¾
tanks . . . . . lb. .16¾- —
clarified, alkali, dms . . . . . lb. .17¾- .17⅞
tanks . . . . . lb. .16¼- —
salad, dms. . . . . lb. .18¾- .18¼
tanks . . . . . lb. .16¾- —
Spearmint, USP, dms . . . . . lb. 5.40 - 6.30
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .15¾- .16¼
tankcars . . . . . lb. .14 - —
natural winter, 45°, dms . . . . . lb. .1475- .1550
tankcars . . . . . lb. .1300- —
Spruce, cns., dms . . . . . lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns . . . . . lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works . . . . . ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works . . . . lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .06½- .07
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .05 - .05½
Tallow, acidless, dms . . . . . lb. .11¼- .11¾
Tansy, dms. . . . . lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .42¼- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . gal. .50½- —
whse . . . . . lb. .0678- —
tanks, works . . . . . gal. .33½- —

Oil, tar, pine, rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South. gal. .90 - —
whse., N.Y.C. . . . . gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see Tar).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms . . . lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. . . . . lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns . . . . . lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. . . . . lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .24½- .25
tanks, N. Y. . . . . lb. .22¾- —
domestic mills . . . . . lb. .23½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms . . . . lb. .90 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns . . . . . lb. 14.00 -17.50
Haitian, cns . . . . . lb. 11.80 -21.00
Java, cns. . . . . lb. 22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms . . . . gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., N. Y. . gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58¼
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71¼
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns . . lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns . . . . . lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. . . . . lb. 6.75 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns . . . . . lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots . . . . lb. 17.00 -30.00
extra, bots . . . . . lb. 26.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots . . . . . lb No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. . . . . lb. .13 - .13½
Opium, USP, cns . . . . . lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns . . . . . lb. 21 65 -21.50
powd., USP cns . . . . . lb. 21 65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

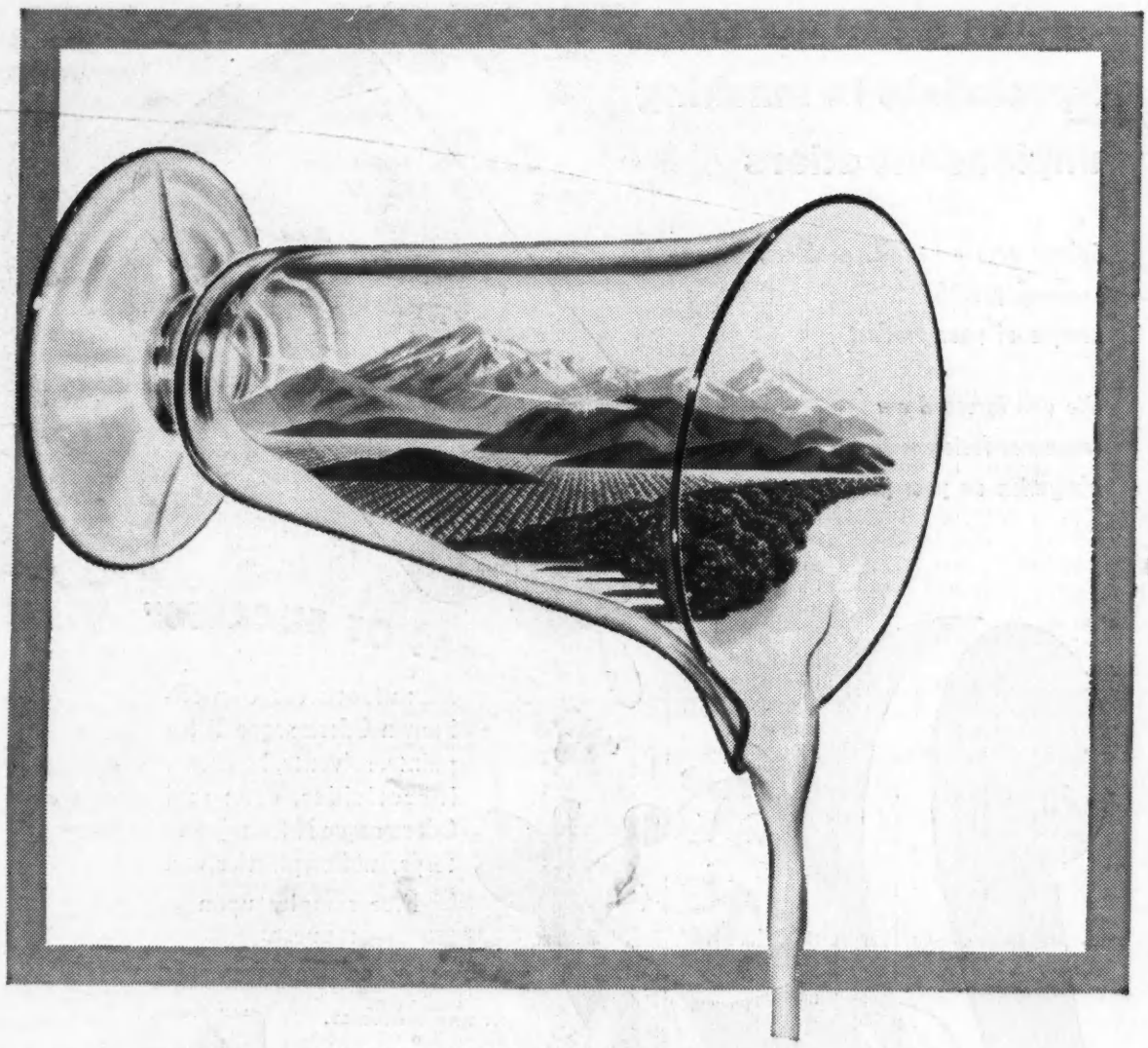
Dinitroaniline toner . . . . . lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works . . lb. .1945- .1960
Molybdated, bbls. . . . . lb. .44 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs . . . . . lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls . lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls . . . . . lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. . . . lb. .35 - .40
Verona, bls . . . . . lb. .29 - .31
powdered, bbls., bxs . . . . . lb. .35 - .40
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots . . . . . gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more, ctns lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered 5-lb. lots or more, ctns lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works . . . . . lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin USP bots . . . . . lb 2.50 - 3.00
Papain, USP, African, bots . . . . . lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon . . . . . lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots . . . . . oz 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns . . . . . oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs . . . . . lb. .30 - .33
Spanish, bgs. . . . . lb. .37 - .39
Yugoslavian, bgs. . . . . lb. .38 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .0710- —
fully refined, 122°-124°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10¢ per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.



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DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.

Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U. S. P.

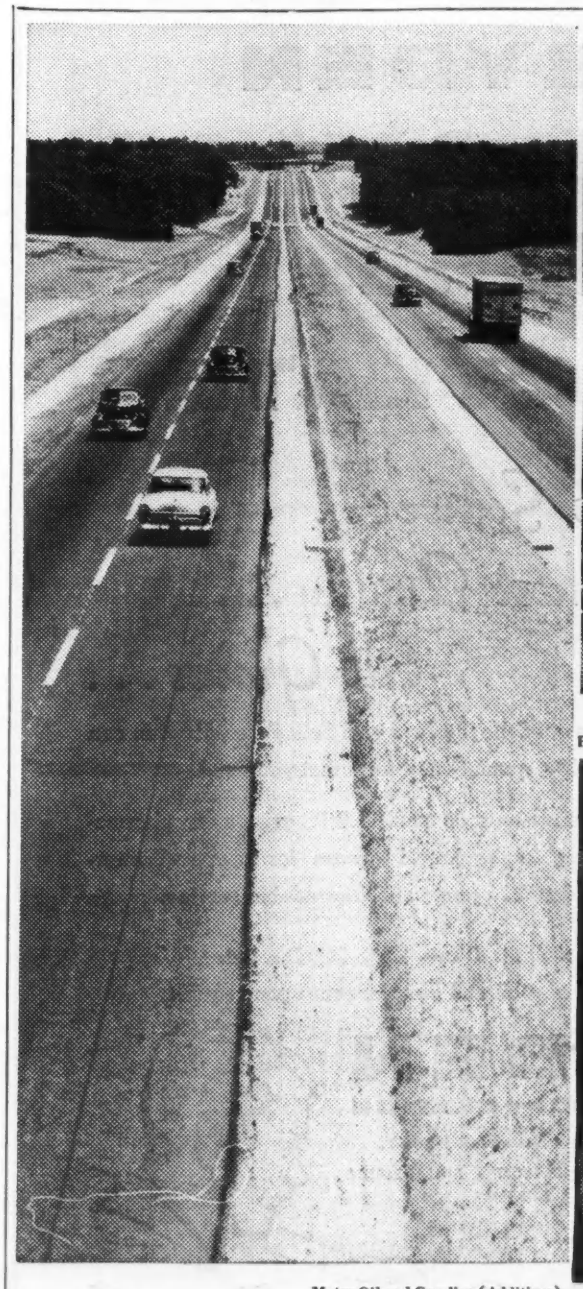
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼ - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., frt. allid. lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib, dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
10,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .48 - .49
tech., dms., works lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, cms. c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .38 - .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .21 - .23
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton 82.00 -83.00
solvent process, bgs., same basis ton 80.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls lb 2.05 - 2.08
tech. powd bbls lb 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile bulk, 1,000,000 units .08½ - .09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units .08½ - .09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .08½ - .09
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt equald to. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .39
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼ - —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex, refy gal. .14½ - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .50 - —
red, Gondar, spot bgs lb. .24 - .25
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .35½ - .36
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .56 - —
Mombasa, bgs., ship't. lb. .66 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .55 Nom.
white, bgs. lb. .66 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imported, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, frt. allid. lb. .11¾ - —
dlvd. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ex whse lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .09¾ - —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .05¾ - .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼ - .04¼
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½ - .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½ - .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04½ - .05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅝ - .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅛ - .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞ - .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛ - .09⅜
tanks, refy lb. .05⅛ - .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾ - .07⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½ - .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞ - .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .05⅞
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.42 - 3.53
Illinois bbl. 2.69 - 3.02
Kentucky bbl. 2.62 - 3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.33 - 3.23
Montana bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Pennsylvania, Penn. grade. bbl. 2.81 - 3.26
Texas, East bbl. 2.90 - —
Gulf Coast bbl. 2.63 - 3.23
North, North-Central bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Panhandle bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
West bbl. 2.35 - 2.90
Wyoming bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.25 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.29 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.20 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.18 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.25 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.20 - 2.22
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.32 - —
Providence, R. I. lb. 2.29 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.23 - —
West Coast bbl. 1.80 - 2.10
diesel, tanks, refy., California, gal. .1025 - .133
New York gal. .095 - —
Penna., western gal. .105 - .1075
furnace, tanks, refy., Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08625 - —
No. 3 gal. .0825 - —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .0895 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08875 - .09
No. 2 gal. .0825 - .08375
No. 3 gal. .07875 - .08125
range gal. .08875 - .09375
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1. gal. .105 - .1185
No. 2 gal. .105 - .111
No. 3 gal. .105 - .1075
Lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .168 - .183
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125 - .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125 - .13375
Mineral spirits, regular tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .163 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
specially refd., tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .244 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625 - —
dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd N. Y. gal. .33½ - —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles. gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .174 - —
San Francisco gal. .173 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .174 - —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadedphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205° 292° F., b.r., 37° 38°C, m.a.p. gal. .24 - .26
17°-29°C, m.a.p. gal. .29 - .30
256°-383°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., gal. .29 - —
27°-28°C. m.a.p gal. .29 - .29½
19°C. m.a.p gal. .34 - —
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-33°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .30
17°-19°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .38
350°-425° F. b.r., 32°-34° C. m.a.p. gal. .30 - .30½
25°C., m.a.p gal. .39 - .39½
18°-21°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .42½

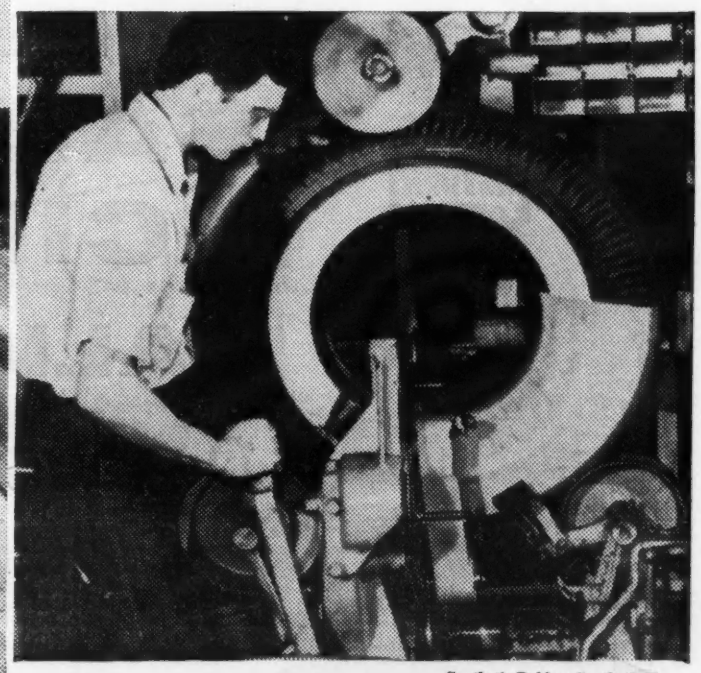
Petroleum, solvent, rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875 - —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375 - —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .173 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms. c.l. frt. allid E. of Rockies lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —

Paraformaldehyde—m-Phenylenediamine

Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. allid lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .57 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. allid. lb. .90 - —



Motor Oil and Gasoline (Additives)



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Isopropyl Ether
Tripropylene
Tetrapropylene
Aromatic Tars
Benzene
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone

p-Phenylenediamine—Procaine Hydrochloride

p-Phenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride commercial, ags., works lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., works lb. .20 - —
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms. lb. 17.00 - 17.25
tech., fib dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.08 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.68 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.68 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.68 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, finely grd., 65%, b.p.h., basis 30%, P_2O_5, minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short-ton. 5.60 - —
68%, b.p.l. basis 31% P_2O_5, minimum, mines, short ton. 5.80 - —
70%, b.p.l. basis 32% P_2O_5, minimum, mines, short-ton. 6.15½- —
Plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Phosphorus, amorphous, red, cs lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns., works lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, ags, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 8°, dms., c.l., works, lb. .31 - 32½
l.c.l., works lb .33 - .33
g-Picoline, 86%, dms., c.l., works, lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Mexican, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots, kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton. 41.20 - 42.09
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 84.00 - 87.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 8.75 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000 - 20,000 - lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .16½- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .18½- .19
Turkish, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in grums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33 - .36
dms., c.l. lb. .32 - —
imported, kgs lb. .25 - —
Bromate, bbls. 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide USP gran. bbls. kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF gran. dms lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots works lb. .57 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, kgs lb. .60 - .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
kgs. lb. .28 - —
Fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms, 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.15 - —
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .17 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .36 - .37½
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .44½- —
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton. 22.70 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 - 14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 - 11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 12.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾- .11¾
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 180.00 - —
bbls., ton lots, ex whse ton. 261.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms. works lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .21½- —
1-ton lots, works lb. .23½- —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
soln., clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .686 - .752
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O_5, bulk, works ton. 32.00 - —
NF VII cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton. 13.75 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .33 - —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .36¼
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. .60 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .55 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100-gr. lots gram. .65 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.10 - 3.40

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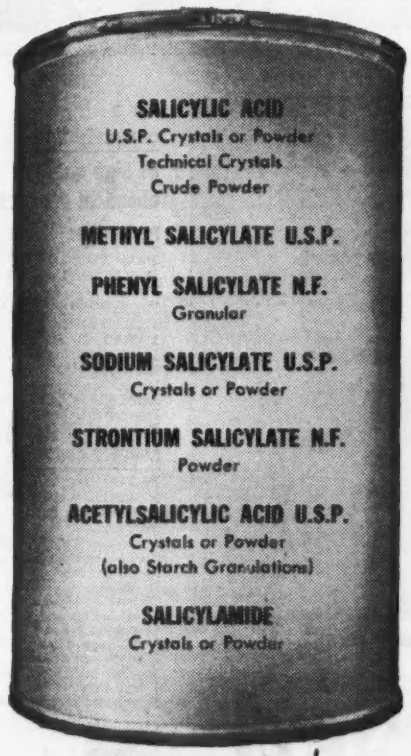

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Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3	gal.	.03	—
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1075	—
Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works	lb.	3.90	4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms.	lb.	2.30	2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more	kilo	55.00	—
smaller lots	kilo	55.10	55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.0845	.095
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.0950	.1050
Glycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	—
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.30	—
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
husks, bgs.	lb.	.45	.50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03⅝	.04¼
smaller lots	lb.	.03⅞	.04½
imported, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	—
sun dried coarse, bgs ton lots	lb.	.02½	.04
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½	.04
Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb higher			
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.25	.26
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works	lb.	.50	—
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.71½	—
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, 50 dms., works.	gal.	8.35	—
1-4 dms., works	gal.	8.55	—
Oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works	lb.	9.80	10.15
purified, 20%, dms., works	lb.	10.00	10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.77	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80	—
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.95	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.55	—
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton		3.00	6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallol, NF	lb.	3.25	3.43
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works	lb.	.20	—
black, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
mixed, mottled, dms., works	lb.	.13	—
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	No stocks.	
mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.16	—
dense, opaque, dms., works.	lb.	.12	.15
Pyroxylin, scrap, shavings, translucent pastels, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
transparent colorless, dms, works.	lb.	.25	—
colors, dms., works	lb.	.15	—
USP, bots	lb.	9.50	—

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17	—
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	.16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., tanks, works	lb.	.08¼	—
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra	lb.	.12½	—
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis	lb.	11 31 64	—
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).			
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.15	—
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	1.17	—
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.87	—
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	—
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37½	—
Dihydrochloride USP cns	oz.	.54	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.63½	—
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz. cns.	oz.	.47½	—
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.47½	—
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.61	—
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.55	—
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.42	—
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.	oz.	.56	—
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt, paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.83	—
powd., basis 100%, frt. alld	lb.	.88	.93
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls.	lb.	1.75	—
resinated, bbls	lb.	1.50	—
arylid, deep shades, bbls.	lb.	3.60	—
light shades, bbls	lb.	2.75	—
maroon, bbls	lb.	3.60	5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.30	—
light shade, same basis	lb.	4.00	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.25	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.05	—
orange shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.95	—
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.93	—
light shade, bbls., same basis,	lb.	1.70	—
maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.05	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.85	—
medium-light shade, bbls., orange-red shade, bbls, same basis	lb.	1.64	—

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).			
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
same basis	lb.	1.77	—
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	—
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.12¾	—
Iron oxide, natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis	lb.	.06	—
synthetic, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb	1.10	1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works	lb.	.79	—
rubine toner pure, bbls., works	lb	1.50	—
resinated, bbls., works	lb	1.40	—
Virginia type, bbls, works	lb	1.40	—
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works.	lb.	3.60	—
10,000-lb lots, works	lb	4.22	—
smaller lots, works	lb	4.24	—
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	—
c.l. works	lb.	.02¾	—
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).			
Persian gulf, bgs, c.l., works	lb	.06¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
Para toner, bbls	lb.	.95	—
Chlorinated, kgs	lb	1.10	1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).			
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs	lb	5.35	—
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs.	lb.	5.95	—
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	—
ex whse, New York	lb.	.06½	—
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Red, turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.60	—
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.24½	.25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	.0350	.037
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0475	—
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0525	—
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.0550	—
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0575	—
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0625	—
Watchung type, bbls.	lb	1.95	—
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).			
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).			
Red saunders, NF, powd. bbls	lb.	.35	.40
Rennin, NF, powder	lb	6.25	—
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.77½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.78½	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb	2.75	—
powd, dms, works	lb	2.95	—
Monoacetate, NF, dms.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Rhatany root, bgs	lb	.15	.16
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans	lb.	25.00	56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs	lb.	.75	.85
powd., bbls	lb.	.90	.95
India, whole, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
powdered, bbls.	lb.	.43	.45
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd	kilo	100.00	—
readily soluble, bots., dlvd	kilo	130.00	—
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-gram lots or more	kilo.	140.00	—
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).			
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)			
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works	lb.	20.00	—
tech, bbls, works	lb	16.50	—
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse	lb.	.03	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.04	—
Rutin, NF, fib dms. 25-kilo lots.	kilo.	19.50	25.00
10 to 25-kilo lots	kilo.	19.50	25.00
1 to 10-kilo lots	kilo.	20.00	25.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., obls	lb	.49	.49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.30	.32
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots	lb	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb	1.70	1.80
powd., soluble insoluble dms. 1000-lb lots	lb	1.65	—
smaller lots	lb	1.75	1.93
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	25.00	—
Safrol, dms.	lb	1.15	1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs.	lb.	.11½	—
Dalmatian, bgs.	lb.	.33	—
Italian, bgs	lb.	.14	.14½
Sago flour, raw, bgs.	lb.	.06¾	.07
refined, bgs.	lb.	.08½	.09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.10	—
Powdered salol, 25c. higher			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.98	—
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l	100 lbs.	1.12	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	22.00	—
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.			
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips, bgs.		.63	.66
powd., dms	lb.	.75	.76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots	oz	4.75	5.50

SOLVAY

Monochlorobenzene

Properties of Solvay Monochlorobenzene

Form	Water White Liquid
Molecular Weight	112.56
Melting Point	−45.4°C
Boiling Point	131.7°C
Density	1.1009 25°/4°
Solubility in Water at 30°C	.0488 g./100 cc.
Flash Point (Open Cup)	31°C
Heat of Combustion	735.6 Kg-Cal/g.-mol.

Test Samples and Technical Service
—available at no cost or obligation

If you would like to test SOLVAY Monochlorobenzene . . . or you have a specific operation in which you would like to try it, we will be glad to supply a sample—without charge or obligation. If you have any questions regarding SOLVAY Monochlorobenzene, its price . . . or its properties—write us and we will promptly forward this information to you. **Get all the facts—mail coupon now!**

SOLVAY Monochlorobenzene is a highly reactive and versatile raw material for the manufacture of plastics, insecticides, dyes, drugs and many other products in a wide variety of industries. It enters readily into many chemical reactions such as hydrolysis, aminolysis, nitration and sulfonation.

The high purity of SOLVAY Monochlorobenzene makes it ideal for use in chemical synthesis.

The excellent solvent properties of SOLVAY Monochlorobenzene offer applications in paints, varnishes, resins, adhesives and solvent extractions. It is a good solvent for oils, fats, resins, rubber, ethyl cellulose, soft copal, dammers, colophony, Bakelite and most thermoplastics. It is also used in varnishes and lacquers to produce a matte or "crackle" finish.

Its use as a carrier in the dyeing of synthetic fabrics is a recent development. It is reported that the dyeing of fabric is promoted without swelling and distorting the fiber, as do other carriers.

Soda Ash • Snowflake® Crystals • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds • Caustic Potash • Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda • Monochlorobenzene Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Chloroform Methylene Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride • Methyl Chloride

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Allied Chemical

Gentlemen:
Please send me—AT NO COST OR OBLIGATION:
☐ Test Samples of SOLVAY Monochlorobenzene.
☐ Information—see my attached letter.

Name_____
Company_____
Position_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____ BC-6

Santonin—Sodium Para-aminosalicylate

Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd. cns., dms lb. 76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd. cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
Sarsaparilla root, dom pts lb 45 50
imported, Honduras, bls lb. .45 Nom.
Mexican, bls lb. .35 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .50 - .55
select, bls. lb. .65 - .67
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .85 - .95
powder, bgs., frt alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 12.25 -12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb 31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Senega root, bls lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb 4.85 5.00
Sesame seed Nicaragua hulled, ship't, bgs lb. .27 - .28
natural, bgs lb. .17½- .18
Salvadorian, natural lb. .17½- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .51 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .63 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c per lb higher for all packages.

Shellac, lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. No Prices
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. No Prices
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. No Prices
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. No Prices

Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph. dry grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 30 00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 25 00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .25¼- —
Cyanide 6b dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz lots oz. .78½- —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —

USP granular silver nitrate, 1c. per oz higher

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls. lb. .28 - .30
crushed, bls., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37

Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.25
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.45
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - 2.80
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - 2.80
rayon type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.85
t.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.05
Sal, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .18½- .19
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25

Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
t.c.l. dms. works lb. .13¾- .14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., dms works lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1 40 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jars lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
t.c.l., works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech. dms., works lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd. dms lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .2[illegible] - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. lb. .[illegible] - .34

Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.

Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —

Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.

Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous dms. c.l., works lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10 ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refined, dms lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l. lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powder, bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.30
solution, 75%, cbys lb 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
allid lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., frt. allid. lb. .23½- —
Hydroxide, tech. see Soda, caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots. or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
technical, bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.00

Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.

Iodide, USP bots., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.93
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50% dms., cbys., works, lb. 16¼- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 78.50 - —
t.c.l., ex whse ton. 124.50 -129 50

Sodium metaborate, octanydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.

Tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton. 199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. allid lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.15
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .75 - .85
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton. 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 53.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 49.50 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0925- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).

6=10 when it's DRYMET*

the economical detergent silicate

Sixty pounds of DRYMET—*anhydrous* sodium metasilicate—will do the same amount of work as one hundred pounds of pentahydrate sodium metasilicate! You get approximately two thirds more chemical value in DRYMET, yet the price is less than one fourth higher at the producing factory!

DRYMET contains no water of crystalization. DRYMET is more economical to use on the basis of Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than *any other* type of anhydrous or hydrated detergent silicate.

Send for DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information.

If you are compounding with detergent silicates, investigate DRYMET for higher concentrations and longer mileage in such products as:

1. Floor Cleaners
2. Laundry Products
3. Metal Cleaners
4. Dairy Cleaners
5. Dishwashing Compounds
6. General Purpose Cleaners
7. Soap Builders
8. Paint Cleaners
9. Paper De-inking Compounds

If you are using detergent silicates directly in your operations, investigate DRYMET for:

1. Reductions in product costs
2. Reductions in freight costs
3. Reductions in storage costs
4. Reductions in handling costs
5. Reductions in labor costs

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY
7016 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - —
i.c.l. same basis lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .1910 - .2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
i.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
i.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
i.c.l., divd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs 4.40 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs 5.10 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.65
Silicate, liq., 40° 1:2:3, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
i.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1-2-3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c higher
Stannate dms., works, frt alld. E lb. .553 - .607
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., east 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon grade, bgs. c.l., works. ton 29.00 - —
i.c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
USP, cryst, fib dms lb .17½ - .18
gran. fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb .05¾ - —
fused, bbls. c.l. works, E., frt. equald lb. 04¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. 05¼ - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
i.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.50 - —
powder, bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 7.25 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
i.c.l., works lb 07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works. 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
i.c.l. works lb 04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms. works lb. .377 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns c.l works lb 10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90% 100-lb. dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .37½ - —
i.c.l. frt. adjusted, E lb. 39½ - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
i.c.l. frt adjusted, E lb 40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
i.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

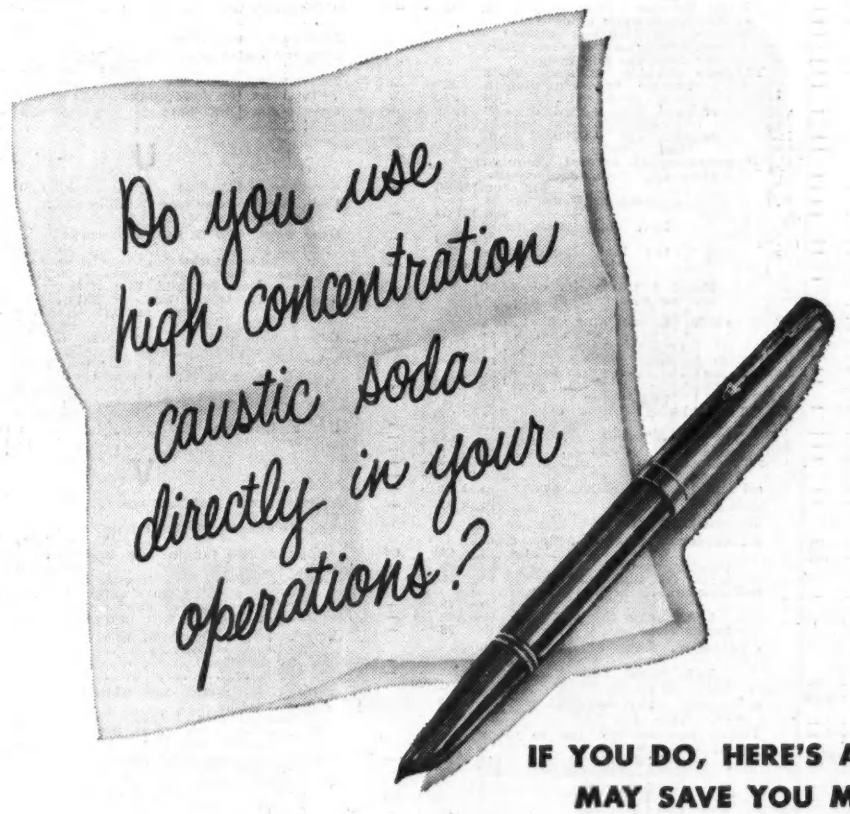
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 12.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.25
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate bbls. works frt equald lb 23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchonine, see Cinchophen sodium)
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb 28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .33
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .33
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb .38 - .39
solution commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
ton lots works lb .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks works lb .23¼ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur ton.90.00 - 91.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40-000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25½ - —
100 to 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .25½ - —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0605 - —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .0620 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .0635 - —

Sodium Pentachlorophenate—Sucrose Octa-acetate

Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .88 - .93
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .73 - —
imported, bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¼ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls. lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .767 - .777
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .97 - .98
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .824 - 1.092
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .885 - .895
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .941 - .961
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .063 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 Nom.
l.c.l., spot lb. .08¾ - .09¼
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .14 - .15
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755 - .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)

Stomach substance not USP, frn. dms lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb 77 - 78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls. cs. works lb .11 - .13
Salicylate NF dms lb 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs. works ton 56.70 - 68.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz.25.00 - 25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Crystals, 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., ref'y East 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —



IF YOU DO, HERE'S A THOUGHT THAT MAY SAVE YOU MANY DOLLARS!

Some users of caustic soda who require the high concentration are accustomed to buying 50% NaOH liquor and then adding dry caustic to bring it up to needed strength.

Several of our customers have recently changed to buying the 73% concentration. They store and use it at full 73% strength. All have reported substantial savings on reduced volume cost and reduced man-hours.

If you are not specifying 73%, we believe it will pay you handsome dividends to investigate it.

Our technical staff will be happy to estimate the savings possible on any volume you may select. Just jot down in the block below a tonnage figure. Our engineers will figure out for you the cost of 73% liquor, vs. the cost of 50% liquor with the addition of dry caustic to bring it up to similar concentration.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 · PENNSYLVANIA

DO IT NOW

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation
One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Gentlemen: For comparative purposes only, please estimate for me the cost equivalents of _____ tons of 73% caustic soda.

Name _____

Firm _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

Sulfabenzamide—Xylol, Coaltar

Sulfabenzamide, dms..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms..... lb 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms..... lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms..... lb 5.00 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms. lb 10.25 10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms lb 10.60 11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms..... lb. 2.50 —
Sulfamerazine, USP, micro crystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfametaazine, micro crystals, dms. lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 50-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb 1.70 1.90
powder dms lb 1.50 1.50
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder dms lb 2.80 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, commercial, flour, bgs, mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.20 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, com'l. regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l., cyls., works. lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars works lb 0535- —
tanks works lb 045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28% bgs., ex-dock. ton.130.00 - —
ground, ex-dock ton.125.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 46% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. works ton.28.00 -30.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.36.00 - —
Imp. Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼ Nom.
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06½ —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¾ —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¼ —
special tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¼ —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08 —
50% bbls., l.c.l lb. .10 —
Tankage, animal feeding, 8-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton 8.25 - —
Tapioca flour Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
Java, AAA, bgs. ex whse., bgs. lb. .07¼ - .07¾
AA, bgs., ex-whse lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, com'l., bbls., c.l lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .57½ .62
powd., fib., dms lb. .65 .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. South lb 14 - —
extra, dms lb. 41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .57 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb 1.75 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb 14½ —
Tetrachloroethylene tech (see Perchloroethylene)
USP, 55-gal. lots., works lb 20½ .21½
smaller, dms., works lb 23½ .25

Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. 71 - —
l.c.l. lb. 73 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt equald lb. .69 —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb 57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .58½- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib., dms lb. 3.35 - —
And sodium acetate USP, fib dms lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.05 - 3.10
Theophylline anhydrous, or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib dms kilo.135.00 —
Mononitrate, USP, fib dms kilo 135.00 —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb .50 .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 40 - —
l.c.l., works lb 42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb 8.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Spanish, bls. lb. .10 - .10½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodine, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) lb. .95 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 23½- —
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 23¼- —
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. 24½ —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. 25½ —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tankcars, works lb. .39¾- —
a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.182.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.165.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.00 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powder, works lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works: —
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist gal. .34½- .35
Geneva, Utah gal 26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- .33
petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal 35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ref. chys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¼- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl phosphate dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. 90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic)
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:60, dms., works lb. 5.00 5.50
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores)
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb .06½- —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and E ton.154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton.162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis ton 155.50 —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb .35 .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.64.50 Nom.
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock. ton.49.00 Nom.
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08¾- .09⅛
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 9.50 -10.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 9.25 - 9.75
whole, tins lb. 9.50 -10.50
Tahiti, cs. lb.10.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots lb 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots, cns lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, cyls., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. 025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. 03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. 035 - —
in nat., veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gram, gram. .07¼- —
liquid in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials, gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity, gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol)
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_{1}, 25 gram bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb 1.95 —
25-49 lb lots, f.o.b., N Y., or Chi lb 2.05 —
5-24 lb lots, cns, f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.15 —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.94.00 - —
extract, liquid, 55% tannin, bbls. lb. 09¾ .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian, bgs lb No stocks.
Central American, bgs. lb. .55 - .57
Chilean, bgs lb. .56 - .57
refined, bleached, white, bricks lb. .73 - .75
slabs lb. .72 - .74
yellow, bricks lb. .60 - .61
slabs lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .64 - .66
refined, bgs lb. .67 - .69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. higher; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .79 - .80
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .91
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .87
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.12 - 1.14
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.15 - 1.17
No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .40 - .42
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½ - .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½ - 13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb .25 .26
180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .13½ - .14
German, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Ouricury, refd., bgs lb. .99 - 1.00
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .25½ - .31
cakes, cs lb. .26½ - .32
Sugar cane dom., ref'd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼ - .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.05 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bls lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .23
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls lb. .18 - .19
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C. b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., ums., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms lb. .39 .50
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O. gal. .32½- —

Xylol, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb 2.15 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb .60 —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd N of Tenn and N C E of Miss. including Davenport Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul lb .35 —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.91 - —
AAOI bbls lb 2.15 —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse 1c per lb higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1¼c higher); Miss., N C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1½c higher; Ft Worth, Tex., 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex 3c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln Omaha St Joseph 1.6c higher dlvd Pac Coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs. c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.12 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural)
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic dlvd lb .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb .40 - —
smaller lots works lb .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .202 —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd., dms lb. .26 - —
solution 50% dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.10 - —
l.c.l., works, dms 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenosulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¾- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
100 lbs. 5.60 - —
c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
36% Zn., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.80
powdered, monohydrate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.
USP, gran., dms lb. .26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, ogs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
t.c.l lb. .26 - .41¼
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —

Zircon (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04⅝- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse 10 6.50 7.09
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb .35½- —

Trademarks Seen Key

—Continued from page 4

fidence; an index to certain qualities; a help in classification, and a key to desired service.

Earl H. Thomson, Boston patent and trademark attorney, speaking on "Selection of Trademarks from a Legal Point of View," stated that with approximately 300,000 active trademark registrations in force, problems of selection were becoming increasingly intricate, but said that cooperation between trade associations in maintaining trademark files is of constructive benefit to businessmen in the selection of trademarks.

Lyndon C. Brown, Dancer-Fitzgerald-Sample, Inc., New York advertising agency, said that the tremendous increase in advertising pressures, the rise of self-service, and the leveling off of quality differences between brands are developments that have contributed to the creation of a new climate in the market place in which the trademark is playing an increasingly important role.

Election of Officers

Re-elected president of the association was Sherwood E. Silliman, secretary of the Vick Chemical Company, New York. Mr. Silliman has served as an association director for the past eight years.

Other officers elected were L. C. Ehrhardt, vice-president, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, as treasurer; Dorothy Fey, executive secretary, and as vice-presidents to serve for one year:—John L. Esterhai, Philco Corporation, Philadelphia; Hunter L. Johnson, jr., Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago; Richard S. Hayes, Okonite Company, Passaic, N. J., and Paul O. Pippel, International Harvester Company, Chicago. Doris K. Meyerhoff was appointed editor of the association's publication, *The Trade-Mark Reporter*.

Elected directors for one-year terms were:—Edgar S. Bayol, Coca-Cola Company; Donald Brooks, Texas Company; James E. Curtiss, National Biscuit Company; Frederick Moeller, Lehn & Fink Products Corporation; A. C. MacMahon, Borden Company; M. J. Pendergast, Lever Brothers Company; John A. Wortmann, Radio Corporation of America, all of New York; and Arthur E. Johnston, Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J.; A. L. Snow, California Research Corporation, San Francisco, and William G. Werner, Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati.

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Meeting Educational Needs

In the now-closing season of commencement-addressing, much has been heard about this nation's needs in education and about the needs of education. Not all the items in either category were similarly designated or evaluated by even the majority of their enumerators. The closest agreement was on the need for better fitting of students for the business needs of the day and on the need for business help to make education better able to meet the increasing demands which are being laid upon it.

Those may look like simple needs. The difficulty is that there is an enormous lack of agreement, even among the relative few who have given them any consideration, on what they actually are. There is a feeling that education should be more directly aimed at efficiency; but nobody has a definite idea of what efficiency is, or should be. Much is said about the need for special education; but almost as much is adduced to support opinions that specialization can be, and is being, overdone, and what is needed is broader knowledge of the things which are troubling all divisions of economy. The emphasis is laid most largely upon commercial economic problems but there is a growing recognition of the fact that the social aspects offer a more fertile field for qualified endeavoring. It is not encouraging that, in connection with that view, the emphasis is quite commonly laid upon the development of more attention to the liberal arts, rather than to science and technology in which areas the so-called "mechanical brains" are causing a revision of numerous beliefs—on the surface, at least. If "the liberal arts" is interpreted to lay greater stress on the actual humanities, that is, human relations and ethics, the argument would have more real value. The economic needs, in commerce, politics, and society, for more knowledge and better understanding of human behavior and the motivating influences thereof lie behind all the problems for which educaion could be expected even to promise a solving approach.

In the other big area of need, there appears to be a predominating opinion that business should give more to help education. The need would be much better set forth if the urging were that business do more to help education, and if it were permitted to learn what is needed in that connection and to go about the meeting of that need in its own way.

Business and education should collaborate for mutual benefits. They can collaborate, but their doing so will require a great deal of revising of opinions and beliefs on both sides. The first change in those areas of thinking must be a dropping of the belief that more students should get more education, and the adoption in place thereof of the plain truth that the need is for better education for those fitted to make proper use of it.

Business and education should set out now to do everything necessary, separately and jointly, to attain that desirable and beneficial objective.

Interest in Natural Resources

Because of the extent and importance of its dependency upon minerals as raw materials, the chemical industry must give attention to all movements directed toward a better knowledge of what and where nature has of useful materials in storage and how best to get them and to use them. So, it will look earnestly into the possibilities that must, or can, attend the grant of almost three and a half million dollars by the Ford Foundation to Resources for the Future for a five-year program of research and development of the natural resources of this country.

Some idea of the potentialities of the resources organization could be got from the proceedings of the conference which it sponsored last December. More practical usefulness can be given to its activities if the chemical industry will go along in its endeavors to evaluate the nation's natural resources on the broadest possible basis. Here again arises that big problem of providing adequate and accurate factual knowledge of the mineralogical possibilities in end-uses by way of chemically derived products. The research and education to which the resources organization plans to direct its program will best be founded on such a basis of chemical utilization, and they will be most beneficial with a goodly measure of cooperation from the chemical industry.

Expanding Less Expensively

Although the news of the day still includes an item here and there about the intention of this or that corporation—or even industry—to spend eight or ten figures of dollars in an expansion program over anything up to a century, there appears to be an increasing tendency to look at the cost of such a program more closely than was the practice over the past decade. Although those whose economic interests are but incidentally concerned with anything other than the returns on investments are still talking about what should be done to make a bigger and more attractive place for risk capital, the news is more and more that big corporations are borrowing money in the ordinary manner, that may be because money is, at least it is said to be "easy"; but some of the loans will run for a large number of years; so there can be no thought among lenders that "easy money" is never long-existent.

Another trend in what appears to be a less costly direction in providing for expansion is the leasing of real estate, rather than the building of additional structures. That does not fit in with the popular talk about the shortage of housing, industrial, as well as domestic. But it does show that, despite broadening in other, especially production, areas, business has an idea that integration is not always best in every place.

Some glimpse of these trends was had six months ago in the governmental surveys on expenditures by business for plant expanding. The figures got less attention than they deserved, probably because of the widely popular talking about how the only way to prevent a depression was to increase production more and more—and, seemingly, get the government to extend its agricultural policy to manufacturing and buy up the stuff that could not be sold. It might have been, had not the blow-up of the FHA muss, or mess, shattered such dreams, that governmental housing projects for industry would have got into the federal service program. The holler, especially in New England, over the enticements, largely in that category, offered by southern states and cities also may have been a deterrent in that connection.

The latest innovation in the financing of expansion has a big look. It is on the equipment side, where replacement is as big a problem as is addition. News reports have it that several large makers of machine-tools and other manufacturing equipment have launched a program for leasing their products to plant operators who need that sort of equipment. The success of this undertaking is said to be encouraging. One of the reasons given for its progress is that it enables manufacturers to install equipment which enables them to reduce costs of production, without the obligation—and cost—of a long-term investment. Because of the general recognition of the fact that costs are what make the difference between sales and surpluses, that opportunity is quite attractive.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The limitations imposed by the Department of Agriculture on the use of the acreages that are being taken out of production in 1955 under the wheat acreage adjustment program are of direct interest to certain areas of the chemical industry which use the products of the farm as their raw materials.

For a time, department officials considered permitting the use of these lands for the growing of certain crops, particularly certain of the oils crops, for which the United States is dependent upon foreign sources for supply. But in the final decision, it was decided against such a step and the regulations prohibit the use of the diverted acreages for growing any cash crop.

In its studies of the use of the diverted acreages, consideration had been given to prospects of expanding production — or initiating production where the crop had never before been grown in this country—of a number of crops which are of strategic importance to industry such as guayule for natural rubber, castor beans, safflower, canaigre for tannin as a substitute for quebracho, and certain drug plants.

A few examples of some of the other "new" crops studied, some of which may have possibilities in the United States, are:—

Perilla oil, obtainable from a plant which grows in India and eastern Asia; chia seed oil, derived from a herbaceous plant belonging to the mint family salvia hispanica, which is native to Mexico and Southwestern United States; cassia oil, normally obtainable from a tree native to eastern Asia, but which will thrive in southeastern United States.

Also, jojoba wax, which comes from the shrub simmondsia. Industry is very much interested in attempts to put this shrub under cultivation, if at all possible, so that a steady source of jojoba oil would be available. It is to be tried in southern Arizona and southern California, the department says.

Finally, black pepper is another crop which has possibilities in this area of the world. The commercial source for all of this important spice is at present southern Asia, but the department believes that at present high prices black pepper is a feasible crop for consideration in Puerto Rico, and good stocks are now being brought in from Asia to investigate its possibilities for commercial development in Puerto Rico.

Our Expanding Domestic Market

The amazing speed with which the domestic market for goods and services expands is illustrated graphically in a display now being exhibited by the office of distribution, Business and Defense Services Administration, in conjunction with the great electrically-operated "population clock" which ticks off a record of population growth in the Department of Commerce lobby.

This machine, operating on an around-the-clock basis and viewed by thousands of visitors to the Commerce Building annually, shows with its flashing electric lights that there is a net gain of one person every twelve seconds in the total population on the United States — which means another customer added to the market. Currently, the apparatus indicates, the estimated population is over 162,200,000, an increase of well over 11,000,000 since 1950 when the last decennial census of population was taken.

According to the office of distribution and the Bureau of Census, which installed the counting machine, the current rate of population growth is equal in size to a new Richmond, Va., every month; to a new state of Maryland every year, and to a new state of California every four years. The importance of this tremendous expansion is emphasized by the display, which points out that more people mean more markets and that more consumption by each person in the rapidly expanding population also means bigger markets for goods and services.

Soapers in Hot Water Again

No sooner do the big soapers get out of hot water with the government on one score when they are in it again on another. This time the Federal Trade Commission is going after them for their couponing practices.

The small business committee of the senate has been receiving complaints from the competitors of the big soap manufacturers that they are engaging in couponing practices in a manner that is injurious to the smaller companies who cannot afford this form of advertising. The committee was expressly concerned about the practice whereby a big company offers with the purchase of its product a coupon redeemable only upon the purchase of a product manufactured by another large, although unaffiliated company.

Chairman Edward J. Thye of Minnesota said that these tie-in sales are alarming in that they permit two large concerns to combine their resources in a common effort against independent competition. He turned the complaints over to the FTC, and the FTC promptly ordered an investigation to determine whether these practices violate section 5 of the FTC act or section 2 of the Clayton act.

Turkish Import Regulations

US exporters to Turkey are reminded to quote if possible three prices—f.o.b., c. & f., and c.i.f.—to Turkish importers to assist them in complying fully with Turkish import licensing regulations.

These regulations specify that import licenses will be issued only on the basis of one of three quoted values. F.a.s. quotations are not accepted by the Turkish licensing authorities. Substantial delays in issuance of import licenses have occurred in the past because of the failure of Turkish importers to provide one or another of the three quotations.

For the Bookshelf

AMERICAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY. Volumes 1 and 5. By William Haynes. Cloth; 6½x9½ inches. Volume 1—512 pages; volume 5—622 pages. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $15 each; set of six volumes, $76.

These two volumes, published this year, complete the series, books 2, 3, 4 and 6 having appeared earlier. Volume 1 deals with the background and early history of the chemical industry in this country from its beginnings (1608) up to and including 1910. The book is packed with historical information on political and economic conditions which surrounded the growth of the chemical industry from early colonial days on through the first decade of the twentieth century. Among its many interesting features the book includes a chronological tabulation of materials and processes.

Volume 5 covers chemical developments in the decade 1930 to 1939, beginning with the state of the industry in the depression years, and following its course through pre-World War II years. Included in the appendix is a compilation of high and low prices for each year on a number of representative chemicals from 1930 through 1939, as published by OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

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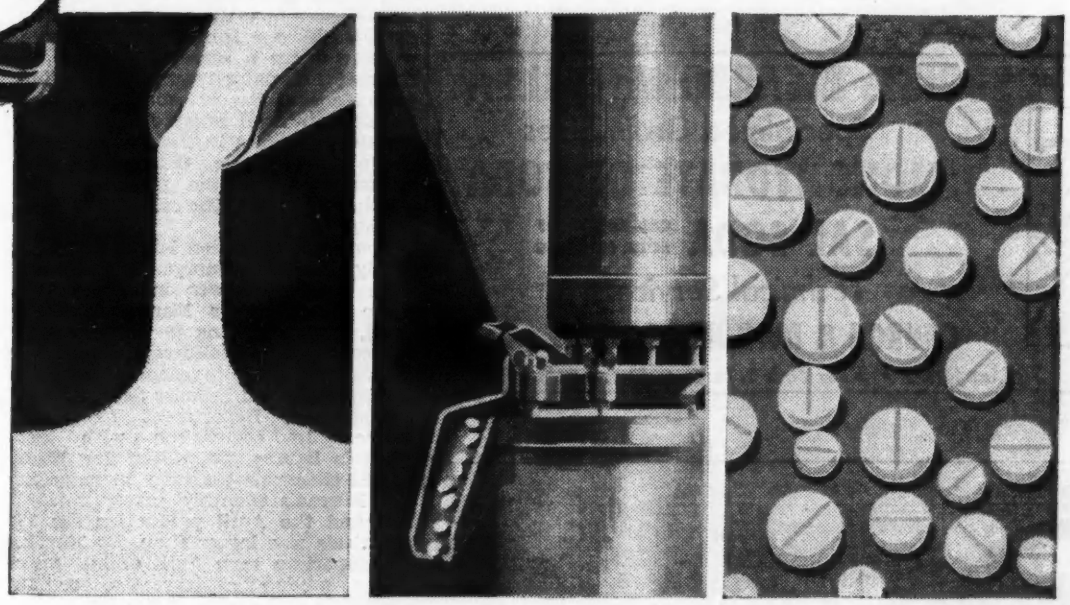

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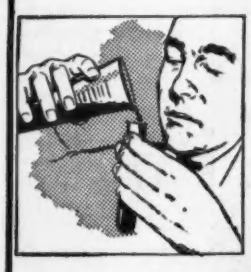

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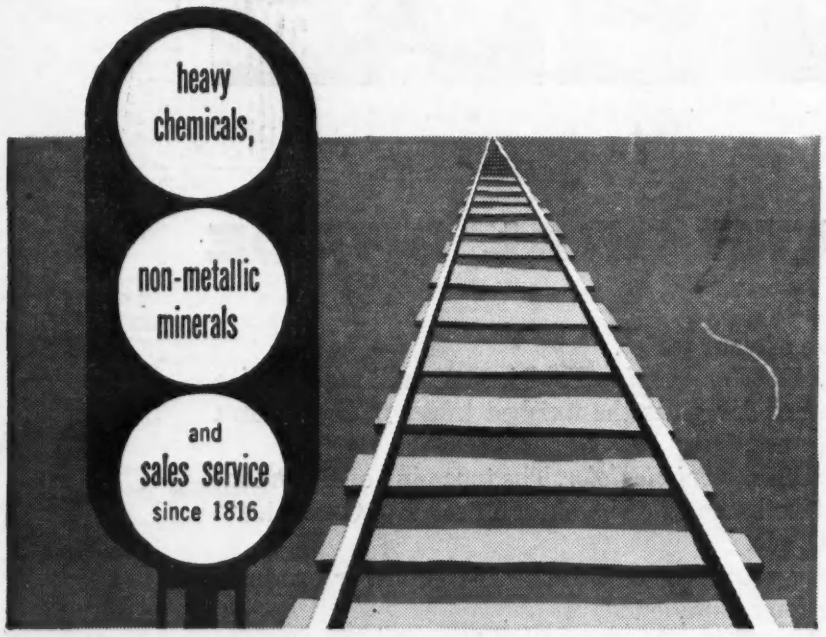

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Heavy Chemicals

Although several price changes were recorded last week, the total was not sufficient to move the index from its former level of 98.48. Straits tin was priced higher on moderate buying influenced mostly by prospects for ratification of the world tin pact by June 30. The tin markets in London and Singapore also advanced for the same reason. Higher tin resulted in fractional advances in most of the tin based chemicals without stimulating demand to any appreciable extent. Mercury was slightly higher in a relatively quiet market with buyers operating only where necessity required. There was no easement from the tight mercury supply position. Copper remained firm with no relaxation in the strong consumer demand. Lead and zinc showed no unusual activity and no price changes.

While specialties were active in the heavy chemical market, demand in most instances was a bit off. There was good consumer buying in caustic soda with a desire to build up inventories prior to the price advance on July 1. Soda ash shipments were moderately down with consumers inclined to keep stocks lower over the summer vacation period. Chlorine showed a little more activity under a seasonal increase in demand for water-treatment and insecticide use. Export sales in copper sulfate continued satisfactory with an additional inquiry in the market for a round lot for Spain. Calcium chloride remained active, the prolonged dry weather increasing the call for highway maintenance.

Domestic production levels of industrially important inorganic chemicals were generally lower in April than those reported for March, 1954, or April, 1953, according to the information compiled by the Bureau of the Census and collected in cooperation with the Business and Defense Services Administration, Department of Commerce. In comparison with last month's figures, the output for 32 of the 51 chemicals currently included in the Bureau's monthly survey totaled less and the April production for 17 chemicals was larger than for March. A comparison with April of last year shows production increases for 18 chemicals and decreases for 28.

The production of 10,133 tons of tetrasodium pyrophosphate produced in April, 1954, exceeded the previous monthly production record of 9,983 tons reported in March. During April stocks held at the producing plants for 22 chemicals included in the release increased during the month, while stocks of 26 chemicals declined.

Paper production based on percentage six-day capacity was 93.7 percent for the week ending June 19, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 93.5R in the preceding week and 93.7 in the corresponding week of 1953.

Production and supply figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Acid Hydrochloric—Stocks continued adequate to meet current needs. April production showed a moderate decline. The total amounted to 61,351 tons including 11,658 tons made from salt and acid, 14,017 from chlorine and hydrogen and 35,676 tons as byproduct and from other sources. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 amounted to 13,891 tons, against a revised total of 13,292 on March 31. March production showed 62,396 tons and in April last year 65,270 tons were produced.

Acid Hydrofluoric—Sales volume continued satisfactory with prices sustained at former levels. April production was placed at 4,363 tons of anhydrous and technical, compared with 3,775 in the preceding month and 4,361 tons in April last year. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 1,969 tons, against 2,108 on March 31.

Aluminum Chloride—Demand described as fair with no important variation over the past month. April production of anhydrous was placed at 2,761 tons, compared with 2,895 in the previous month and 3,112 tons in April 1953. Stocks at producing plants at the close of April were 1,656 tons, against 1,718 on March 31. Output of liquid and crystals amounted to 1,109 tons in April, compared with 831 in March and 1,354 tons in April last year. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 727 tons, against 447 on March 31.

Bauxite—A bill suspending for two years the present 50 cents a ton import duty on bauxite won Senate Finance Committee approval last week.

Calcium Carbide—Sales volume fairly good with stocks adequate. April production showed 60,295 tons of commercial, compared with 65,072 in March and 68,391 tons in April 1953. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 46,074 tons, against 41,348 on March 31.

Calcium Chloride — Sales remained heavy over the last half of June. Demand has tested capacity at some plants with the sales volume mounting for highway maintenance. Shipments were a bit late in some producing quarters but requirements were covered without serious delay.

Calcium Phosphate, Dibasic — Stocks have been kept adequate to meet consumer needs with evidence of competition featuring the market. April production amounted to 10,190 tons, compared with a revised total of 9,681 in the preceding month and 7,766 tons in April 1953. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were given at 14,832 tons, against a revised amount of 13,738 on March 31.

Carbon Dioxide—Production increased during April. Liquid and gas showed 15,-[illegible] tons, against 13,782 in March and 13,681 in April last year. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 1,568 tons, compared with 1,817 on March 31. Output of solid (dry ice) in April amounted to 43,557 tons, compared with 36,866 in the preceding month and 38,142 tons in April 1953. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 amounted to 1,955 tons, against 1,747 on March 31.

Chlorine — Demand broadened moderately at the close of the month on buying for insecticide and solvent uses. The supply situation remained long with stocks fully adequate to meet requirements. April production of chlorine gas totaled 231,336 tons, compared with 234,640 in March and 235,596 tons in April last year. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 showed 154 tons, against 140 on March 31. Stocks of liquid were 23,357 tons on April 30, compared with 20,088 on March 31.

Copper Sulfate—Inquiries from South American countries have kept the export market active. There was also an inquiry from Spain involving 1,000 tons. Industrial demand continued good with a slant toward expansion. Agricultural demand continued down and has not been better than spotty throughout the entire month. It was stated that weather conditions have not favored the promotion of blight so far this season. Prices for domestic use have held steady.

Glauber's Salt—Production was down in April to 10,628 tons, compared with a revised total of 12,582 tons in March and 12,601 tons in April, 1953. Stocks on April 30 showed a decline to 2,621 tons from 3,182 on March 31.

Potash, Caustic—Volume sales did not break any records in June. The market was more active at the beginning of the month than at the close. Stocks are not a problem at present. April production amounted to 5,617 tons of liquid including 1,576 tons of solid, compared with 6,076 tons of liquid containing 1,385 tons of solid in March and 7,346 tons of liquid including 1,726 tons of solid in April, 1953. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 3,232 tons of liquid and 2,575 tons of solid, against 3,647 tons of liquid and 2,576 tons of solid on March 31.

Potassium, Carbonate — Activity described as moderate at the close of the month. Glass plant sales were down slightly with trading limited to inventory needs.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Mercury, $1 per flask.
Potassium stannate, .04c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, .05c. per lb.
Stannic chloride anhy., .05c. per lb.
Stannous chloride anhy., .07c. per lb.
Hydrous crystals, .05½c. per lb.
Sulfate, .06c. per lb.
Tin, Straits, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 26, 1953
98.48	98.48	98.40	97.63

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Producers inventories have been adequate to meet consumer requirements.

Potassium Stannate—Priced higher in line with the advance of Straits tin. Producers named 68.6c. to 75.2c. per pound, freight allowed east. Prices are based on tin at 95c. per pound.

Soda Ash—Demand down slightly in most directions, with some falling off in shipments attributed partly to the approach of the vacation season. There was no scarcity of stocks and prices were described as steady. April production of finished light ash amounted to 223,742 tons, compared with 235,777 in the preceding month and 219,613 tons in April last year. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 46,051 tons, against 42,601 on March 31. Production of finished dense ash in April was placed at 143,441 tons, compared with 145,175 in March and 160,919 tons in April 1953. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 49,828 tons, against 47,706 on March 31. Output of natural soda ash in April was 43,722 tons, compared with 47,877 in March and 42,306 tons in April, 1953. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 48,387 tons, against 52,423 on March 31.

Soda, Caustic—Consumers have continued to build up inventories before the advance in price July 1. Activity has been more pronounced in the dry forms as facilities are better for storing this form than the liquid. The advance on July 1 will be 15c. per 100 pounds or $3 per ton. The last change was recorded July 1, 1953, when an advance of 35c. per 100 pounds was recorded. Production of liquid during April by the electrolytic process was 234,537 tons including 28,054 tons of dry forms, compared with 234,131 tons of liquid including 29,438 tons of dry in March and 232,189 tons of liquid containing 24,211 tons of dry in April, 1953. Stocks of liquid at producing plants on April 30, were 125,239 tons and 24,467 tons of dry, against a revised total of 118,197 tons of liquid and 23,362 tons of dry on March 31. Production by the lime-soda process showed 41,944 tons of liquid containing 15,669 tons of dry in April, compared with 44,079 tons of liquid including 17,276 tons of dry in the preceding month and 46,781 tons of liquid including 11,521 tons of dry in April, 1953. Stocks of liquid at producing plants on April 30 were 14,406 tons and 5,567 tons of dry, against 13,678 tons of liquid and 6,003 tons of dry on March 31.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Consuming interest continued fairly active with sales holding at seasonal levels. April production of refined was placed at 8,978 tons, compared with 11,807 in March and 9,000 in April last year. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 3,822 tons, against 3,002 on March 31.

Sodium Metallic — April production amounted to 11,085 tons, compared with a revised total of 10,813 in the previous month and 10,130 tons in April, 1953. Stocks at producing plants on April 30 were 3,588 tons against a revised total of 3,086 on Marc6h 31.

Sodium Stannate—The market responded readily to the advance in Straits tin. Producers named 55.3c. to 60.7c. per pound, freight allowed east. Prices are based on 95c. tin.

Tin Chemicals—Fractionally higher under the influence of the advance in tin. The breakdown shows stannic chloride at 76.7c. to 77.7c. per pound, stannous chloride anhydrous 82.4c. to $1.092, chloride hydrous crystals 85.5c. to 89.5c. and sulfate 94.1c. to 96.1c. per pound, all f.o.b. the works.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—No relaxation in the strong demand which has featured the market throughout the past month. Total sales to date are estimated around 90,000 tons for June and 12,000 for July. The market closed the week firm with electrolytic priced at 30c. per pound delivered Valley basis.

Lead—Consumer interest showed no unusual activity last week regardless of purchases for the government stockpile. Occasional carlot sales for civilian use were reported but demand at best was spotty. The market for the common grade was quoted at 14c. per pound, New York and 13.80c. at St. Louis.

Mercury—Market position continued steady with sellers naming $280 to $281 per flask for small lots for spot shipment at the close of the week. It was stated that occasional sales were made above these figures early in the interval. There was no easement in the spot supply and consumers showed no disposition to purchase in excess of actual wants.

Tin—Prices advanced last week on prospects that the International Tin Agreement will be ratified prior to the closing date of June 30. Late last year at Geneva, representatives of 18 tin consuming nations and six producing nations drew up a pact designed to stabilize prices and production of this metal. The nations had until June 30 to approve the scheme. London and Singapore cables noted higher prices. Trading in the domestic market was moderately active with sales of Straits tin reported at 95c. per pound on spot.

Zinc—Demand rather spotty with sales centering around prime western in carlot quantities. The market appeared steady with prime western listed at 11c. per pound East St. Louis and at 11½c. delivered New York.

Mine production of recoverable zinc from domestic mines in April decreased 5 percent from the March output to 39,000 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total output for January-April was 157,200 tons or a monthly average of 39,300 tons as compared with the 44,600-ton monthly average established in 1953. Mine output in the states east of the Mississippi River was 8 percent below the March level with all districts reporting lesser output. The recoverable zinc output of the West Central States declined by 14 percent, with losses of 11 percent in both Kansas and Oklahoma and of 41 percent in Missouri. The combined western states produced 20,300 tons or about the same as the 20,500-ton output in March.

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World Markets Problem Studied by Trade Board

A major survey designed to provide an answer to the stiffer competition that United States exporters are experiencing in world markets was undertaken last week by the New York Board of Trade. The board through its international trade section has initiated a nationwide drive to enlist interest in its study of the two related questions of export credit insurance and exchange transfer guarantees.

Francis X. Scafuro, chairman of the international trade section of the board, announced that over 400 key business and foreign trade groups, manufacturers, bankers and exporters throughout the country will receive copies of the study program outline which has been drafted by a special committee headed by Stanley E. Hollis, president, American Foreign Credit Underwriters Corporation, who have been studying these problems since last March. The commitee has retained Derek Brooks, independent foreign trade consultant of Washington, D. C., who was formerly the assistant to the director of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, as its research analyst.

The committee studies include the present status of the export credit insurance and exchange guarantee problems, the setup and operating feature of the British, Canadian and west German systems of export finance guarantees, the feasibility of establishing private export credit insurance facilities, the nature of the exchange transfer risk and guarantees related to it and a series of tentative findings and conclusions. Upon the completion of its study, the board plans to make its recommendations public as a reference manual. On the basis of its present investigation of the two questions, the special committee expects to be able to publish its conclusions and recommendations on September 1st.

Mines Bureau Set to Open New Station in Morgantown

Plans are being made for the Bureau of Mines to occupy the new Morgantown, W. Va., experiment station, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay has announced. The station will accommodate:—

1. Laboratory and pilot plant equipment and personnel engaged in research on that part of the bureau's synthetic liquid fuels program which deals with the experimental production of synthesis gas. This work is now housed on the West Virginia University campus in space made available by the university, and in rented quarters in Morgantown.

2. Laboratory equipment and personnel engaged in petroleum and natural gas research in the Appalachian region. This work is now centered at a petroleum field office in rented quarters at Franklin, Pa.

3. District headquarters for mining studies and health and safety work now carried on from rented office space at Fairmont, W. Va.

Hooker Plays Host at New Chlorine-Caustic Soda Plant

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., last week played host to some 225 visitors at its new $12,000,000 chlorine-caustic soda plant at Montague, Mich. Most of the guests were representatives of chemical-consuming industries. They were accompanied by Hooker officials and sales representatives.

The Montague plant, on which construction was begun in August, 1952, began production operations this March. It has a daily capacity of 153 tons of caustic soda, 140 tons of chlorine and 1,422,000 cubic feet of hydrogen. The method of manufacture employed in the plant consists of passing direct current through brine in Hooker type S-3A electrolytic cells.

Bemis Bag Promotes Lahey

R. W. Lahey, jr., has been appointed sales manager of Bemis Bro. Bag Company's Norfolk, Va., plant and sales division. Mr. Lahey joined Bemis at East Pepperell, Mass., in 1946, and spent a year there in a comprehensive training program. He then became a factory representative for the Bemis plant in Brooklyn, N. Y., and transferred to Norfolk in 1949, where he has been ever since.

Trade Briefs

Armour Research Foundation of the Illinois Institute of Technology has published a brochure summarizing facilities available for metals research.

Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., has received the annual award of merit of the associated member division of the Research Institute of America.

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Eaton Chemical Manager

David C. Porter has been named manager of the dyestuff division of Eaton Chemical & Dyestuff Company, Detroit, Mich. Mr. Porter, director of research and development for the company, succeeds Rotheus P. Cole, Eaton Chemical's secretary, who will retire on June 30 after thirty-three years of service with the company. The new dyestuff division manager joined Eaton Chemical two years ago.

Standard Uranium Company To Sell Ore September First

Standard Uranium Company, Monticello, Utah, last week announced that it expects to start production of uranium ore at its Utah mining properties around September 1. The company expects to reach a production rate of about 500 tons per day by the end of the year. The ore will be shipped from the mining property to a plant of the American Smelting & Refining Company at Monticello.

The company also reported that it is making a payment of $450,000 toward the outright purchase of fifteen mining claims comprising its property in San Juan County, near Moab, Utah.

Oakite Products, Inc., Offers Guide

Plant maintenance procedure charts are featured in a booklet entitled "Plant Maintenance Cleaning Guide" prepared by Oakite Products, Inc., New York. The charts list recommended cleaning materials, methods of application, concentrations and temperatures for such specific operations as cleaning, and treating the water in, air conditioning and refrigeration units; descaling diesel water jackets and water-cooled furnaces; controlling mold and odors; stripping paint from machinery and transformers; and removing rust. Copies of the booklet are available on request to the company at 157 Rector street, New York 6.

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Chicago Air Pollution Seen Not Solely Fault of Industry

Chicago's air pollution problem is everyone's fault, and not solely the work of industry. That was the view expressed last week by scientists from Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology at a meeting of the Midwestern Air Pollution Prevention Association in Chicago.

The scientists reported on the first phase of a continuing study, sponsored by MAPPA, of Chicago's air pollution problem. Approximately 250 representatives of industrial, public, and private organizations interested in air pollution control were present at the meeting.

To help reduce air pollution, the report suggested that Chicago residents:—

Landscape, pave, or otherwise protect vacant lots, parking areas, and other open spaces to prevent wind from picking up dust and dirt; discourage dumping of uncovered garbage in alleys; eliminate alley burning of trash and do a better job of burning trash in incinerators and furnaces, and fire furnaces with more care, using plenty of excess air and not smother the fire.

Continental Can Expansion Told

Expansion and modernization, including a new warehouse with storage space for more than 17,000,000 tin cans, has been completed at the Houston, Tex., plant of Continental Can Company, New York. A new truck-loading dock has been added to the Houston plant which consolidates three separate parking areas into one department. All packing equipment has been rebuilt and re-installed.

Monsanto Promotes Three Research Staff Members

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has made three members of its research staff group leaders. Those promoted are Joseph G. Stites, jr., Clayton F. Callis, and William F. Symes. Mr. Stites will head the sulfate group, Mr. Callis the physical testing and analytical group, and Mr. Symes the nitrogen group.

Mr. Callis joined Monsanto in 1951 at its Anniston, Ala., plant. Mr. Stites came to the company in 1949, being employed at Mound Laboratory, Miamisburg, Ohio, later transferring to the former phosphate division. Mr. Symes joined the company in 1951 at its former Merrimac division at Everett, Mass.

Bersworth Co. Renamed

Bersworth Chemical Company, Framingham, Mass., has changed its corporate title to Versenes, Inc. No other change in name, structure or personnel of the concern is contemplated, it was stated. Versenes, Inc., manufactures a line of amino acid chelating agents which are sold under the "Versenes" trademark.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner last week, limiting purchases of textile and leather chemicals to actual requirements. While business was spotty, the tone of the market remained steady. Prices were unchanged with the exception of egg yolk which dropped one cent per pound.

Consuming inquiry for potato starch was confined to fill-in needs taken from stocks on spot. Offers of carlots from Maine mills continued light and small stocks were closely held. This brought out offers of Canadian starch on a competitive price basis with domestic, though trading in the former also reported quiet. Tapioca flour shipments from the Far East was quoted slightly lower, but this did not affect the spot market. A fair volume of business was noted for spot delivery. Brazilian tapioca market was quiet and nominal. No business was reported in new crop flour to date. Corn starch and dextrin were steady and quotably unchanged. Sago flour demand was confined to small lots for actual needs.

Tanners showed a fair inquiry for tanning material replacements but business was restricted to moderate lots for nearby shipment to replenish inventories. Primary markets were quotably unchanged, with prices more or less nominal, except for cutch, quebracho and wattle extracts.

Cattle hide exports during April totaled 392,000 pieces, a gain of 49 percent above March exports of 263,000 pieces and 186 percent over 137,000 pieces shipped in April last year, according to Tanners Council. While shipments were higher than the January total of 369,077 pieces, they were 14 percent below February exports of 458,791 pieces. Total exports for the first four months of the year amounted to 1,485,000 hides, compared with 557,000 for the same period last year. Calfskins exports also were higher in April, bringing the total for the first four months of 1954 to 98,000 pieces, against 66,000 for the same time last year. Kid shipments amounted to 501,000 pieces during the first four months of the year, compared with 243,000 for the same period in 1953.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
Egg yolk, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 26, 1953
95.80	95.80	95.63	100.76

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Activity was confined to withdrawals against current contracts. Spot demand was quiet. Prices were unchanged and steady for all grades. Production of sodium bichromate and chromate in April was larger than in March, totaling 10,507 tons, compared with 8,525 tons the previous month and 9,234 tons, April, last year. Stocks held by producers amounted to 8,396 tons, April 30, against 6,315 tons, March 31.

Sodium Acetate—Trading was restricted to actual needs. Prices were without change and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Demand was confined to moderate lots for actual needs. Prices were without change. Production of hydrosulfite was indicated at 2,079 tons during April compared with 2,051 tons in March and 2,308 tons, April, 1953. Producers stocks amounted to 1,045 tons, April 30, compared with 1,084 tons, March 31.

Sulfonated Oils—Business was restricted to small lots for immediate requirements. Quotations were unchanged and steady for all varieties.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Trading was light as users limited purchases to actual needs. Prices were maintained at 65c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—This market remained steady, despite light and spotty trading. Consumers limited purchases to actual needs. Prices were without change. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Demand was restricted to immediate delivery. Market was quotably and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.26 per 100 pounds, New York basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply continued to decline, dropping 781,000 bushels to 14,687,000 bushels for the week ending June 18, against 15,592,000 bushels during the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin — Consumers absorbed limited quantities for immediate requirements. While trading was slow, prices were maintained at former levels. Flake was quoted at $1.50 to $1.52 per pound, and powder, $1.54 to $1.56 per pound, depending upon quantity. Technical was unchanged at 85c. to 87c. per pound, as to seller and quantity.

Egg Yolk—Market was easy and quotations dropped 1c. per pound for immediate delivery. Demand was confined to actual needs. Prices ranged from $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch — While buying interest lagged, the market remained steady at unchanged prices. Maine grinders continued to restrict offers and market was nominal at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Idaho starch was maintained at 6.3c. per pound, carlots, mills, with 50c. allowance for delivery to eastern points. Canadian starch was quoted at 7.65 per pound, carlots, duty paid, New York basis. Supplies on the spot were unchanged at 8¾c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Sago Flour—There is little doing in this material for spot and later delivery. Prices were without change. Raw was quoted at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, and refined, 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Shipments were nominal at 5¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—This market remained steady, despite a noticeable slackening in consumer interest. Demand was confined to fill-in requirements. Prices were without change for supplies on spot, while replacements were reported fractionally lower, which did not affect the local market. Top grade of Siamese flour was unchanged at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, exwarehouse; Javanese, AAA, 7¼c. to 7½c. and AA, 7c. to 7½c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Ethiopian export duties on untanned hides have been reduced effective January 14, but the announcement was not released until May. New rates of ordinary tanned sides were cut to 1.75 dollars from 3.50 dollars and untanned, butchered hides, to 1.25 dollars from 2.50. (1 Ethiopian dollar-US $0.4025). These duty changes were instituted to place hide exporters in a better competitive position with other exporting countries.

Chestnut Extract—Business was slow, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were without change. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 5.10c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.43c. barrels, less carlots, powdered, 10.92c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.65c., bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were light and maintained at 8½c. per pound, exdock, for prompt shipment. Production was limited and reported sold ahead.

Mangrove Bark — Consuming inquiry continued slow. Primary market was unchanged and steady. African bark was quoted at $69 to $70 per ton exdock; Ecuadorian, $55 per ton, and Colombian, $58 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Primary market remained steady. Business was inactive. Offers for shipments held at prevailing prices. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c. and clarified 12 3/16c. per pound; exdock, plus duty.

Valonia—Consuming inquiry was spotty, chiefly for nearby shipment. Beards were quoted at $64.50 per ton, exdock, and cups, $49 to $50 per ton, same basis. Extract ranged from 8¾c. to 9⅛c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, as to quality and seller.

Wattle—Extract was steadier due to factory shutdowns during July and August. Shipments of 60 percent tannin were well held at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Fair average bark was quiet and offered at $98 per ton and merchantable at $94, per ton, exdock, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Na Na Na Na Na Na Na Na Na Na
Na metallic SODIUM Na
Na FOR INDUSTRIAL USE Na
Bricks — 12, 5, 2½ and 1 lb. (in 55 gal. steel barrels)
Na Tank Cars — holding 80,000 lbs. Na
Na FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT Na
1 or 2 lb. bricks in 3½ gal. steel pails (20 lbs. net)
Na AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT in pails, barrels, Na
truckloads, carloads and tank cars
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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices for petroleum derivatives were generally steady over the past week. Quotations for spot sales of butane and propane proved exceptions, however, as lagging demand caused a marked weakness and sent quotations drastically downward. The slackness was attributed to the summer season, and was not looked upon as out of the ordinary. Prices for toluol and xylol held steady, with no indications in the trade that any changes were in the making. Material was said to be in good supply and shipments of consumers' needs were effected without pinch.

Partial aromatic solvents moved well to a good demand, although sales were felt to be under those of a year ago. Interest in mineral spirits was described as quite active, with sales generally tending to move gradually upward. Straight chain aliphatics enjoyed a good call, both from domestic users and from foreign importers. A price increase of 1/10 cent per gallon for tankcar quantities of solvents and diluents in the Los Angeles area, effective June 28, was rumored at the week's end. Official confirmation could not be obtained by press time.

Crude scale wax remained in a snug supply position, with production and consumption pretty well balanced. Prices for all grades were unchanged and indications were that no changes were in the making before the last quarter of the year, if at all. Some inventory buildup was expected to develop during the summer, by reason of seasonal slackness in demand, following plant shutdowns for vacations. However, the buildup in inventories, if it materialized, was expected to be small and of fairly short duration. Petroleum sulfonates moved well, as did petrolatums. All grades were reported available at unchanged prices.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 26, 1953
104.42	104.42	104.75	104.40

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—Sales during the month have been reported as quite good by sources in the trade. The summer season has reportedly brought an increase in demand from cleaners, whose business volume is increased during the warmer weather. In addition, makers of home cleaning fluids were reported to be moving their goods in satisfactory volume. The demands of the market failed to strain present production output, however, and shipments were expected to continue in sufficient volume. Prices were steady at previously established levels.

Heptane—Demands from users of this material continued quite good, with use for extraction purposes remaining the most extensive. The market was currently well supplied, and shipments were moving forward at unchanged prices. The export market continued quite an active one, with Europe and Africa in the foreground as heavy consumers.

Mineral Spirits—Consumer interest was reported as remaining steady over the past week, which meant that it was continuing at quite a good level. Most manufacturers have found their sales inclining upward. Material has been supplied at unchanged prices, and spokesmen in the trade felt that a continuation of this status was in order.

Partial Aromatics—Business in partial aromatic solvents and in higher aromatics was reported as satisfactory to most manufacturers, although sales were generally said to be under those of a year ago. The market was adequately supplied with material, it was stated, and some material was moving quite well, while demand for others was less active. Prices for all grades were steady over the past week.

Rubber Solvent—Users found this material in comfortable supply on the market. Buyer interest could be filled without any pinch in current supply levels. Prices were steady, with quotations of 12⅞c. per gallon quoted for group three shipments.

Stoddard Solvent—Demand was considered routine in the trade, with neither sizeable increases or decreases noted in the past weeks. Producers were easily able to keep abreast of their consumers' demands and reported that the market right now was "quite easy.' No revisions in prices were considered in order at the present time.

Toluol—Supplies of this material were reported well up to market demands and capable of filling consumers' needs adequately. With steel mills continuing to raise their production, even though gradually, the supply picture brightened for the consumer. Prices at the present time were considered to be quite realistic and not in need of adjustment. One large producer of petroleum source material resumed production at one of its plants that had been closed for a thirty-day period for technical purposes.

Xylol—The market was described as a bit soft by some informed sources, who referred to the present ample stocks and to the fact that producers could handle more orders than they were currently receiving. The price structure was reported to be steady.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—No sizeable upturn in sales was encountered during the past week. The market remained sluggish in most areas, due to the seasonal slack in demand. Spot sales were offered at quotations below contract prices, but failed to stimulate interest to any extent. The current drab tone to the market was not considered in excess of expectations for the period, however, and some pickup was expected in July and August in areas affected by vacation business. Prices for contract shipments held steady over the week as previously posted, while summer discounts remained in effect for spot merchandise. No change in the structure for posted prices was expected in the coming weeks, according to sources in the trade.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Some inventory buildup was expected to develop during the summer, by reason of seasonal slackness in demand and plant shutdowns for vacations. However, the buildup in inventories, if it materialized, was expected to be small and of fairly short duration. At present, the demand of consumers has been such as to keep all production moving quite well.

Paraffin—Crude scale remained in a snug supply position, with production and consumption pretty closely balanced. No loosening up of supplies was expected in the immediate future, according to trade sources. Prices for all grades were unchanged and indications were that no changes were in the making before the last quarter of the year, and that changes then were doubtful. In fact, the preponderance of feeling in the trade was for a continuance of prices at their present level without variation.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The Texas Railroad Commission has fixed the allowable oil production for July at 2,801,704 barrels per day for the state. This figure is a reduction of 190,234 barrels per day from the allowable for June. The July reduction will be effected by reducing the number of producing days from seventeen to sixteen.

Production of crude oil in Saudi Arabia during May amounted to 31,830,506, or an average of 1,026,791 barrels per calendar day, it has been announced.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 12 totaled 276,185,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 278,549,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,364,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,421,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 943,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Obituaries

Dr. Karl T. Compton

Dr. Karl T. Compton, chairman of the corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, died June 22 in New York. He was sixty-six years old. Dr. Compton, an atomic scientist who was also active in the development of radar technics, had been chairman of the MIT corporation since 1949. He was president of the institution from 1930 until 1949.

Dr. Compton was made head of the Research and Development Board of the Department of Defense by President Truman in 1948. He filled this post until late in 1949, when he resigned for reasons of health. Among the other government groups with which Dr. Compton was associated was the President's personal committee on atom bomb tests, on which he served in 1946. Dr. Compton was associated with the physics department of Princeton University prior to joining MIT.

Dr. William O. Hotchkiss

Dr. William O. Hotchkiss, retired president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., died June 20 in Scarsdale, N. Y. He was seventy-five years old. Dr. Hotchkiss became president of RPI in 1935. He had been president of Michigan College of Mining and Technology from 1925 to 1935. During World War II, Dr. Hotchkiss served as deputy engineering and technical director in the Army Specialist Corps.

Willliam R. Morpeth, Sr.

William R. Morpeth, sr., who retired two years ago as white pigments sales manager for the pigments department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died June 21 at his home in Maplewood, N. J. He was sixty-seven years of age.

Mr. Morpeth joined duPont in 1917 as a pigments salesman in the New York office, and, three years later, became New York sales manager for pigments. From 1925 to 1935, he served as duPont's eastern district sales manager, and, in the latter years, he was transferred to Wilmington as assistant general sales manager for the pigments department.

In 1944, Mr. Morpeth was made sales manager for white pigments, continuing in that post until 1952 when he retired. At the time of his death, Mr. Morpeth was connected with duPont's pigments department in an advisory capacity. Prior to joining duPont in 1917, he was associated with W. H. Whittaker Company, New York, rising with that concern to become sales manager.

Leo Benjamin, president of Leeben Chemical Company and Interstate Color Company, died June 23 in New York. He was seventy-three years old.

Henry Lester Glover, chemical engineer and retired official with Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., died June 17 in Philadelphia. He was seventy-eight years old.

Dr. Ralph G. Wright, professor of chemistry at Rutgers University from 1907 until 1930, when he retired, died June 21 in New Brunswick, N. J. He was seventy-nine years old.

Sulfur Distribution Pattern

—*Continued from page 3*

tion table listed below, which covers all other sulfur users, accounts for more than 98 percent of consumption.

Since by late 1950 and thereafter producers of sulfuric acid and other chemicals were substituting, insofar as possible, pyrites and other sulfur-bearing materials in their attempts to conserve elemental sulfur, a 2-percent rise in sulfuric acid production from 1950 to 1951 is not reflected in an increased use of elemental sulfur, BDSA explained. A similar situation existed in 1952.

Producers stocks of Frasch sulfur decreased from 4,100,000 long tons at the end of 1944 to 2,655,000 tons at the end of 1950. During this period, BDSA pointed out, domestic consumption and exports were increasing and exceeding the annual production rate. The Korea emergency in 1950 immediately emphasized the rather low level position of US stocks existing at the moment when sulfur demands started to soar.

By the latter part of 1952, BDSA recalled, consumers were generally using less than the 90 percent of the base period allowed by NPA's M-69 order. As soon as the demand had tapered off to supply levels (and since new capacity for Frasch and recovered sulfur was shortly anticipated), order M-69 was revoked on November 5, 1952, and mandatory reporting on sulfur use was discontinued soon thereafter.

Stocks, Supply, Use Tabulated

End-of-year stocks of elemental sulfur during in 1952, as compared with 1951 and 1950, follow in long tons:—

	1952	1951	1950
Producers' Frasch stocks	3,069,000	2,837,000	2,655,000
Producers' recovered sulfur stocks	95,000	[3]80,000	[3]
Consumer stocks	501,000	424,000	[4]488,000
Total stocks[1]	3,665,000	3,341,000	[2]

Supply of elemental sulfur during 1952, as compared with 1951 and 1950, follows in long tons:—

	1952	1951	1950
Native sulfur production[5]	5,295,000	5,280,000	5,193,000
From Frasch mines	5,293,000	5,278,000	5,192,000
From other mines	2,000	2,000	1,000
Recovered sulfur[6]	251,000	184,000	142,000
As brimstone	249,000	182,000	139,000
As paste	2,000	2,000	3,000
Imports[6]	5,000	2,000	
Supply-Total	5,551,000	5,466,000	5,335,000

Estimated consumption by use during 1952, as compared with 1951 and 1950, follows in long tons:—

	1952	1951	1950
Chemicals	3,203,000	3,391,000	3,354,000
Sulfuric acid	2,925,000	3,074,000	3,077,000
Carbon disulfide	186,000	214,000	183,000
Other chemicals	92,000	103,000	94,000
Pulp and paper	371,000	391,000	418,000
Ground, crude and refined for agricultural uses[8]	198,000	248,000	274,000
Rubber	39,000	42,000	46,000
Exports (crude sulfur only)[9]	1,304,000	1,283,000	1,441,000
Miscellaneous	28,000	40,000	44,000
US domestic use total (excl. exports)	3,839,000	4,112,000	4,136,900
Use total[7]	5,143,000	5,395,000	5,577,000

[1] Producers' stocks are from the Bureau of Mines. Consumer stocks were derived from reports to the National Production Authority on forms NPAF-96, 157 and 158.
[2] Not available.
[3] Data as of January 31, 1952.
[4] Data as of May 31, 1951.
[5] Data are from the annual "Mineral Market Report" of the Bureau of Mines.
[6] As reported by the Bureau of the Census; 1950 imports amounted to less than 30 long tons.
[7] Based on consumers' reports on forms NPAF-96, 157, and 158. Consumers of less than twenty short tons per month were not required to report. It is estimated, however, that more than 98 percent of consumption has been herein covered.
[8] Excludes industrial uses but includes exports of ground crude and refined.

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

There were no price changes in this market as the mid-year point was reached. Price advances as reported in the previous issue, of ¼ cent per pound on carbon tetrachloride and perchloroethylene, and 1 cent on vinyl acetate monomer become effective July 1 on contract.

Acetone was a little soft, but the alcohol market at the end of June had definitely firmed to a point where price shading had virtually stopped. Butadiene was an item in which there was considerable chemical company interest both in regard to expanded production facilities and in the purchase of government owned plants. This reflected confidence in the future synthetic rubber picture, as well as in the use of butadiene as a monomer in production of new protective coating resins and plastics.

Carbon tetrachloride was moving a bit better to the refrigerant manufacturing industry. Carbon disulfide was in fair demand with some improvement from rubber and rayon expected in certain quarters. Dichlorotetrafluoroethane, a low pressure propellent was all being taken up in the atomic energy program, leaving private industry awaiting its availability for use in aerosols.

There was continued growing interest in N,N-dimethylformamide because of its wide solvent applications. Price patterns on ethyl acetate and on isopropyl acetate were firm at long established levels. Not having fluctuated with ups and downs in alcohol prices, these esters were now regarded as being in a healthier postion in relation to costs. The glycol business volume was reportedly good.

Methanol was moving well under its recently reduced price level. Glycerine business was hardly more than fair, and inventories were regarded as quite comfortable. Recently operated new plant capacity on iso-octyl alcohol made this item abundantly available, and assured a good supply for the future.

Lactose was in good supply under a firm price structure. Business volume was running around 10 to 15 percent under last year. Pentaerythritol demand was well sustained, but it was said that the industry could stand considerably larger business volume.

Acetone—This ketone solvent and intermediate at the mid-year maintained an 8 cent per pound tankcar price. Just how stable this price level was, and how long it would continue was a matter for conjecture. From a cost standpoint, and current market conditions with respect to demand, producers felt that the price was reasonable and should hold.

Buyers, on the other hand, recognizing the plentiful supply position, and the fact that considerable quantities would be coming on the market as a by-product of phenol manufacture by the cumene process, felt that the price would be soon lowered under competitive influences. Some buyers tended to use this fact as a pressure lever to induce sellers to shade prices on large quantities, under the 8 cent figure. Accordingly, there was considerable shopping around being done and some reported shading. Just how extensive this shading practice was could not be readily determined, but as yet it was not sufficient to break established price schedules.

Alcohol—The ethyl alcohol market could best be described as currently firm. Price patterns were being well held, and the tone of the market had firmed in recent weeks to a point where the shading on large volume sales that was occasionally done some time ago, disappeared. At the mid-year both demand and business volume looked quite favorable for the third quarter.

New specially denatured alcohol, in terms of wine gallons, used as solvent during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, was released by the Treasury Department in late June 1954. Some 4,111,467 gallons was used as a solvent in protective coatings, 3,779,230 gallons in plastics, and 2,201,452 gallons in various other resinous products. In solvents and thinners, sold as such, there were 22,112,761 gallons used. Toilet preparations accounted for 6,312,254 gallons, while food, drug, and other processing operations consumed 8,766,844 gallons. In this industrial processing category, several times more recovered alcohol is used than new alcohol.

In the pharmaceutical field, rubbing alcohol accounted for 2,116,282 gallons, while USP and NF preparations used 236,832 gallons. Other pharmaceutical products brought to the total to 3,294,682 gallons. Cleaning, preserving, and flavoring preparations consumed 2,674,843 gallons of new alcohol.

The biggest use of denatured alcohol was as a raw material for the manufacture of other chemical products such as acetic acid, aldehydes, and synthetic rubber. Such uses totalled 183,266,521 gallons. In uses such as brake fluids, some 63,351 gallons were used. Fuel uses accounted for 783,114 gallons, and laboratory use amounted to 350,413 gallons. This made the grand total of new specially denatured alcohol consumption in the fiscal year of 1953, some 237,717,162 gallons.

Butadiene—Wide chemical interest in this item continues. There was no dearth of bidders for government owned plants. Potential volume outlets through product development in the protective coating and plastic fields, in addition to the established synthetic rubber outlets, were felt to be factors in private industry's interest in butadiene, and to account in part for additional plant capacity under construction. Price patterns long prevailing in the industry remained firm and unchanged at the mid-year.

Carbon Disulfide — Rayon and rubber industries accounted for the largest part of demand fo rthis item. Recent part of demand for this item. Recent has not been too brisk, so that the call for carbon disulfide has been considerably under levels of last year. There were reports of some recent improvement in these industries, which made the outlook on this item definitely brighter. Supplies were quite abundant, and price levels at the mid-year were regarded as firm.

Carbon Tetrachloride — New Contract prices which become effecftive July 1 are in general up ¼ cent per pound as reported in the previous issue. Heavier demand for flourinated refrigerants made from this raw material was said to have improved business in carbon tetrachloride recently. Supplies were quite ample.

Dichlorotetrafluoroethane—A big potential market for this low pressure propellent in the aerosol package market lay patiently waiting availability of supplies. Despite expanded production facilities and new plants, the government continued to take all available material for its atomic energy program. Some let-up in government buying, it was said, might develop in a few more months, but there was no positive assurance of this.

Diethyl Carbonate — This specialized solvent used for its special properties in certain end uses where cost is not a factor, was essentially a small volume item. It moved steadily to limtied outlets under a firm price pattern at 45 cents per pound in tankcars, freight allowed. Drum carlots were priced at 47 cents and less than carlot drum quantities at 48 cents.

Diethyl Oxalate—Limited demand for this item was considered usual. Current demand was about in line with what it had been in the past, but somewhat under last year. Tankcars were quoted at 40 cents per pound, on a freight allowed basis. Carlot drum shipments listed at 42 cents, and less than carlots at 43 cents.

N,N'-Dimethylformamide—The wide applications of a solvent of this type were said to be continuing to create industrial consumer interest, and the use pattern

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
131.93	131.93	132.07

(For Current Prices see page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

was expanding. Prices were firm at 33 cents per pound in tankcars, and ranged in drum quantities from 34 to 36 cents per pound.

Ethyl Acetate—This market has long been characterized by price stability. When alcohol prices moved up, acetate prices were unchanged, and accordingly, when it came down former prices also held. It was felt that the current price structure of alcohol and acetate were in a healthier and more normal relationship with respect to cost and consequent profit margins. Supplies were qute ample to meet all immediate needs, and demand was well sustained.

Ethylene Glycol—Business volume was reported as good, but price levels were said to be too low to allow anything like a reasonable profit margin. This was likewise true of other glycol products derived from ethylene. Antifreeze demand was regarded as good, but under the level of previous years. Supplies were abundant and market conditions such that there appeared to be no immediate possibility in the near future for an improved price structure in relation to cost.

Glycerine—The glycerine market was described as quiet and little changed from conditions which have prevailed over recent months. Prices were firm at the mid-year, and were expected to carry over into the third quarter at current levels on refined. Inventories were said to be comfortable in relation to disappearance.

Hexylene Glycol—Consuming industrial outlets such as the manufacture of brake fluids, cutting oils, and various textile applications kept this item moving at a volume somewhat under last year, but still good. Price levels which have recently prevailed were regarded as firm and no change at the mid-year was contemplated.

Iso-octyl Alcohol—A new plant with a capacity of 9,000,000 pounds per year was now in production. The alcohol is being made by a modification of the Oxo process developed in Germany during the second World War. The plant was said to be capable of also producing other higher alcohols such as nonyl, decyl, and tridecyl.

Meanwhile, supplies of this item from other sources was felt to be adequate, and with this new plant in operation, there will be ample material available to take care of expanding markets in the plasticizer and other alkylated product fields. Price patterns recently established at 21 cents per pound in tankcars, delivered in the East, were firm at the mid-year.

Isopropyl Acetate—Demand for this ester solvent was well sustained, much the same as the market for ethyl acetate with which it is perhaps chiefly competitive. Supplies were quite adequate, and moving under a firm price structure, with deliveries prompt.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Producers reported a well sustained demand for this item. Supplies were quite ample to take care of current demand. In general the market conditions were viewed as firm. Price levels in effect over recent months were seen at the mid-year as likely to carry over into the third quarter.

Lactose—Supplies of this material were quite adequate, and prompt shipment was being made on all calls. Business volume was moving along steadily, but at a pace this year somewhere between 10 and 15 percent under last year's volume. This was in line with operations of the pharmaceutical industry, which of course consumes large quantities of crude in penicillin production, and of edible and USP in baby foods and other various products.

Prices were firm and unchanged. In bags, carlots were quoted at 15 cents per pound on crude, 21 cents on edible, and 23 cents on USP. The usual differentials prevailed on smaller quantities. Fiber drums carried a 1 cent per pound premium over bags.

Methanol—Natural methanol output in April, on a 100 percent CH_3OH basis, amounted to 170,000 gallons according to the Bureau of Census. This was little

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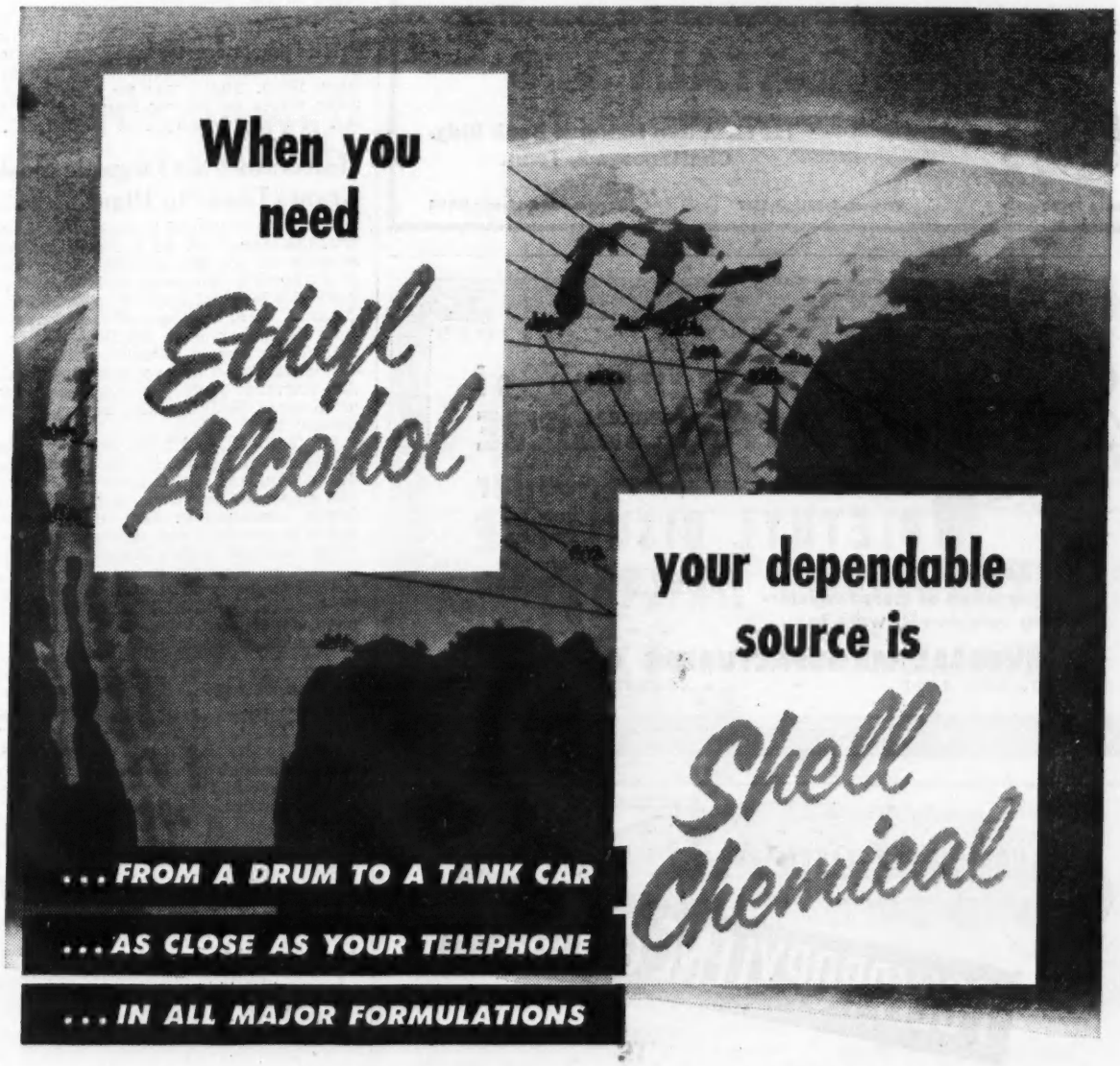
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changed from the 172,000 gallons turned out in March, but under the 192,000 gallons produced in April of last year.

Synthetic methanol continued to move in good volume under its recently reduced price structure. Supplies were abundant to meet all antifreeze, solvent, and chemical raw material needs. Some new accounts were occasionally picked up at the lower methanol prices, representing methanol replacement of more expensive solvents. Business currently was described as definitely better than it had been.

Methylamines—There were plentiful supplies of mono-,di-, and trimethylamines available. Business volume was, as usual, never very big on these items, but currently was said to be holding up fairly well. Business demand was off somewhat from the rubber trade, and detergent demand was fairly steady. Overall, trading was somewhat below levels of last year, but not seriously. Price patterns at the mid-year were firm and expected to carry over into the third quarter.

Pentaerythritol—It was said last week in certain quarters that although business in this polyol was holding up well, the industry could well stand a considerably larger volume of business. Supplies were abundant from quite adequate plant capacity. Price patterns, following the reduction effected some weeks ago, were quite stable at the mid-year.

Vinyl Acetate—The mid-year price advance of 1 cent per pound across the board on this important monomer, on Eastern price schedules was reported in the previous issue. There was no apparent adverse effect on buying interest as a result of this necessary cost adjustment.

Monsanto Fills Organic Post, Grants Leave to Plant Mgr.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has named M. C. Throdahl assistant director of the development department of its organic chemicals division and has granted a leave of absence to Dr. John R. Durland, plant manager of the company's John F. Queeny plant. Dr. Durland's leave will permit him to attend the fall session of the advanced management program at the Harvard University graduate school of business administration, beginning September 15.

Mr. Throdahl had been section manager of rubber chemicals in the development department and will temporarily continue this responsibility in his new position. He joined Monsanto in 1941 and has been active in research and development work in the field of rubber chemicals. In 1945 he was appointed a group leader in the company's research department at Nitro, W. Va. Mr. Throdahl joined the development department as section manager of rubber chemicals in 1952.

Grace & Co. Adds Directors

W. R. Grace & Co., New York, has elected Chester F. Hockley and Marlin G. Geiger to its board of directors. Mr. Hockley is chairman of the advisory board of the Davison Division of W. R. Grace & Co., Baltimore, Md., and Mr. Geiger is vice-chairman of the advisory board and president of the Davison Division. Mr. Hockley was president of Davison from 1936 until 1952 when he was elected chairman. Mr. Geiger, who joined Davison in 1947 as a director and executive vice-president, was named president last year.

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Pitts. Coke Opens Dallas Protective Coatings Office

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemicals Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has opened a divisional sales office in Dallas, Tex., for its protective coatings division, and has named O. E. McCullough, jr., to that office in charge of cold coating sales. Mr. McCullough at one time had his own oil business in Dallas. Prior to that he had been director of personnel and sales manager for Stacey Dresser Engineering Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Price trend curved slightly upward last week, the index showed 111.42, compared with 111.39 in the preceding period. Price advances were recorded in dried blood at Chicago and in tankage here and in the midwest. While a modest gain in stockfeed demand was reported, the principal factor of strength was attributed to the destruction of a major producing plant at Chicago. The price of steamed bone meal held under a relatively slow demand. Castor pomace shipments were limited to July. Poultry farmers are taking on menhaden meal at current prices. No additional sales of hoof meal were reported.

Ammonium sulfate demand has relaxed and the supply situation was somewhat easier. A sale of 10,000 tons was made to Korea. Producers have booked a lot of contract business in potassium muriate but admit the call for deliveries has slowed down. Prices will be advanced next week. Bidders for 10,000 tons of normal superphosphate for Korea included both domestic and Japanese producers. Nitrogen solutions will be lowered this week for the period of July-August. Canadian ammonium nitrate price will be reduced $3 per ton on July 1. Cyanamide supplies are rather long at present but no price change is contemplated at the turn of the month. Volume sales of sodium nitrate are about over after a season considered satisfactory.

Price Trends

Advanced

Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 26, 1953
111.42	111.39	112.87	111.09

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate—Establishment of lower prices for both coke-oven and synthetic have brought out no unusual rush of buyers to date. It is admitted that the market is drifting into the off season when mixers and other consumers are inventory conscious but the peak of this season has passed and it looks as though the supply pinch is over.

Bone Meal—The market for domestic steamed continued pegged at $60 per ton for carlots, works last week. There was an absence of volume trading and the market remained relatively quiet throughout the interval.

Castor Pomace—Spot supplies were unobtainable last week. The nearest shipment is July and the price is still $27 per ton, works for carlots.

Dried Blood—Fractionally higher in the midwest but unchanged here. It was stated that the destruction of a major producing plant in Chicago had a tendency to tighten supplies. New York named $8 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $8.25.

Hoof Meal—Buying interest continued slow with no new sales reported. The last transaction was at $7 per unit of ammonia Chicago basis.

Fish Meal—Demand from poultry farmers reported sufficiently active to hold the menhaden market in a firm position. April production of fish meal and scrap by firms which normally account for about 90 percent of the total output, amounted to 7,548 tons compared with 6,875 tons for the same period in 1953. This represents an increase of 673 tons or 10 percent compared with April, 1953, according to the Department of the Interior. Production of menhaden meal in April showed 4,503 tons, compared with 3,386 tons for the same month in 1953. Imports of fish meal during March, 1954, amounted to 19,438 tons compared with 18,404 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year. Total imports for the three-month period ending with March, 1954, amounted to 36,275 tons compared with 36,292 tons imported during the same period last year.

French Morocco's rapidly expanding fish byproducts industry exported 18,115 short tons of fish meal and 3,947 tons of fish body oil in 1953, compared with 14,814 tons of fish meal, including related products, in 1952.

Phosphate Rock—According to trade reports, the supply of Florida rock is increasing which is a seasonal development at this period of the year. Contract shipments for export are described as good.

Potassium Muriate—Contract bookings have improved and some producers hope to have their output sold by the end of the month. Shipments are slow with some pickup likely in July in preparation for fall mixing. Prices advance next week.

Sodium Nitrate—Weather conditions have favored shipments in this and surrounding areas. Prices are unchanged and stocks adequate. The peak of heavy volume business, however, has been passed after a season considered satisfactory.

Superphosphate—Domestic production of superphosphate for the month of April amounted to 214,269 short tons (100 percent apa) according to the Bureau of the Census. This figure represents a decrease of 6 percent from the March, 1954, output and is slightly less than the figure reported for the corresponding month of 1953. Shipments of all grades of superphosphate totaled 154,448 tons for April or a decrease of 6 percent from the previous month's volume and a 4 percent increase over the figure reported for April, 1953. Stocks on hand at the end of April were 21 percent less than those held on April 1, 1954, but 9 percent more than the quantities on hand as of April 30, 1953. The breakdown shows 154,837 tons, triple 30,379 tons wet-base at 694 tons on April 30. These monthly figures (including percentage changes) are unadjusted for seasonal variation and number of working days.

Tankage—Fractionally higher last week, with an absence of selling pressure. At least part of the strength was attributed to the destruction of a large Chicago producing plant. Sales in New York were reported at $8 per unit of ammonia and in Chicago at $8.25.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Trading on the local market slowed considerably over the week with a dull season expected to set in throughout the summer months. Activity in the inorganic field has been more or less limited to the handling of late shipments. As previously reported, Canadian material prices have been confirmed as unchanged for the forthcoming quarter. Trading in organics continued light with exception of domestic fish meals, although quotations remained firm reportedly due to price increases in the East. Domestic fish meals firmed to $2.45 per unit of protein, f.o.b. San Pedro.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$90.50 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $89.84 per ton, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$80.14 per ton in bags, 16-20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

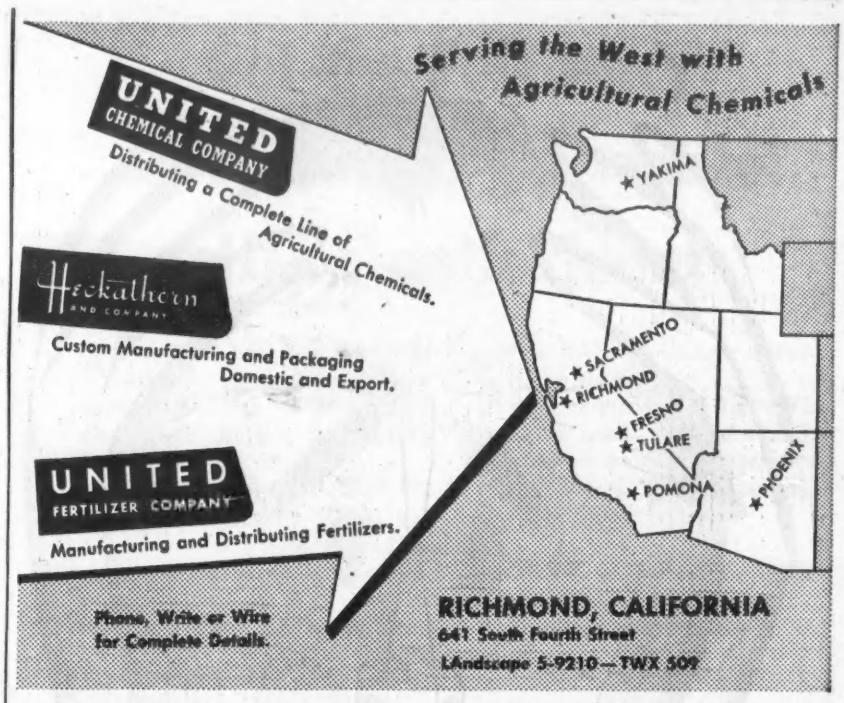
Ammonium sulfate—$55.93 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Pesticides

Bids for a round quantity (1,933,000 pounds) of 75 percent wettable 75 percent DDT powder showed a low price of 23.47c. per pound in one quarter, 24.95c. for a part in another and the remainder over 25c. per pound. Tenders were asked by the United Nations and shipment is for August-November f.a.s. Gulf or Atlantic ports, destination not revealed. While sales of domestic contracts have been reported, the overall home demand for DDT has not taken hold very actively to date with buyers inclined to await the extent of infestation. BHC remained relatively quiet but steady. In one producing quarter it was pointed out that both of these synthetics are in the strongest position in two years, 2,4-D and other weed control chemicals have continued in good demand for export and prices have not been subjected to the severe competition noted a year ago.

Latest bulletin from the Agricultural Department has the following to say about the pink bollworm:—NORTH CAROLINA—Few larvae in Pitt and Scotland counties. SOUTH CAROLINA—In Florence County 4,425 cotton terminals examined in 14 fields. No eggs or larvae in 9 fields. In 5 fields following number of eggs found per 100 terminals:—1. 0, 0.5, 0.25, 0.5, and 2. In Allendale County 5 fields had following number of eggs per 100 terminals:—1, 6, 8, 1, and 1. GEORGIA—An average of 0.39 percent injured squares in untreated fields and an average o. 0.25 percent in treated fields. Terminal inspections in several southern area fields showed an unusually high number of eggs for this time of year and some newly hatched larvae. Counts as high as 27 eggs and 4 larvae per 100 terminals.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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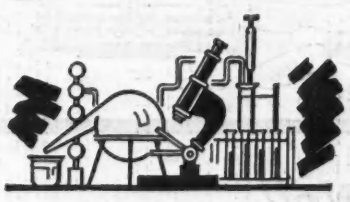

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Price patterns recently prevailing in this industry appeared to be stable at the mid-year and were felt likely to carry over into the third quarter. Most products were amply available. Cresylic compounds and phenols were moving well, but there was still room for a lot more business volume. Some grades moved slowly.

Naphthalene over recent months has been undergoing a gradual change in the relationship of supply to demand. Some months ago domestic supplies were so plentiful that some crudes were being stored to await upgrading to 78 degrees crude. Currently, the domestic production picture is one of close balance between supply and demand. Available naphthalene, in view of sustained lower operations of the steel industry and low volume of imports because of the price factor, moved promptly from production into consuming channels, but as yet no one was hard pressed for material to meet their needs. It was expected by some quarters that by the end of the third quarter the supply position might be on the tight side, and therein lay a potential of a strengthening price structure.

Nitration toluol and benzol supplies were closely balanced, with no excess material around in certain local areas, although there was no national shortage. On the East Coast there was nitration toluol moving into export in considerable volume because need for it domestically in other areas was not sufficient to make buyers willing to pay freight over any great distance.

Steel production during the week ended June 26 was scheduled at the rate of 72.6 percent of theoretical capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to the production of 1,731,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with an actual output the previous week of 1,725,000 tons, 1,698,000 tons one month ago, and 2,183,000 tons during the corresponding week of last year.

Basic Products

Benzol—Coaltar benzol and most petroleum source material sold at a straight 40c. per gallon in tankcars at all important shipping points. At the mid-year there was no evidence of any likely change in price patterns, and it was felt that these levels would carry over into the third quarter.

The demand for benzol was holding up well, and business during the first half of this year, viewed from the mid-year point was regarded as good. There was no abundance of benzol on hand, but established accounts were receiving all that was needed for their regular requirements. It was only when efforts were made to procure sizable amounts beyond regular requirements, that difficulty was experienced.

Cresols — Various grades moved well into consuming industrial channels, with resins and plasticizers representing a steady call. Prices were unchanged at the mid-year.

Cresylic Acid—While demand for cresylic was generally held to be good, it depended considerably on what grade of acid was being talked about. Not all grades were in good demand, and while some moved into consuming channels as fast as it could be produced, there were other grades for which there was little market and could be moved only with considerable effort. Since tar distillation produces some of all grades, business cannot be regarded as too good unless all material can be profitably moved without any sizable accumulation of inventories on certain grades.

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending June 26, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	809,367
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	29,252,847
Benzol	gals.	2,798,008
Coaltar	gals.	12,834,253
Creosote oil	gals.	716,868
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,977,169
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	20,812
Toluol	gals.	550,370
Xylol	gals.	146,342

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 25, 1953
114.56	114.56	114.56	114.10

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Naphthalene—At the present time there was no difficulty in promptly moving all available crude naphthalene of domestic production. Looking ahead, producers were inclined to feel that two or three months from now the market was likely to shift from one of balance to one of definitely tighter characteristics.

This has been a progressively changing market with respect to demand and supply. Not many months back naphthalene was so plentiful that some producers were storing crude in various strategic points, to hold it for later upgrading to 78 degree. The present status is one of closely held balance, and the end of the third quarter was felt likely to see a tight market.

At the mid-year, prices were felt likely to remain unchanged, but some upward adjustment was said to be possible by the fourth quarter. Currently, the refined naphthalene market was very definitely slow.

Phenol—The market on synthetic was said to be fairly good, and most production was being moved with fair promptness. However, it was felt that much more business could be done without taxing present equipment or encountering any delays in shipment.

More phenol plants were scheduled to come into production in the months ahead. Some of this new production will be captive, but the rest of it will be on the market, making the supply picture an easy one.

Pyridine—The demand for refined material was far below the capacity of the industry to produce it. Certain potential outlets failed to develop to significant commercial quantities, other large consuming channels were lost to this market through development of different processes of product manufacture, and business demand in regular channels was off from a year ago.

Toluol—Demand for this solvent, as well as its nitration grade for chemical end-uses, was strong. Solvent outlets had little trouble in meeting their immediate needs from either coaltar or petroleum sources, but nitration material was a bit on the short side simply because there was less available than there had been when steel operations were running at nearer full capacity.

Supplies could not be accurately described as tight, but the balance between supply and demand was so close that any sizable quantity to meet a sudden need beyond regular requirements, was a bit diffcult to find in certain areas.

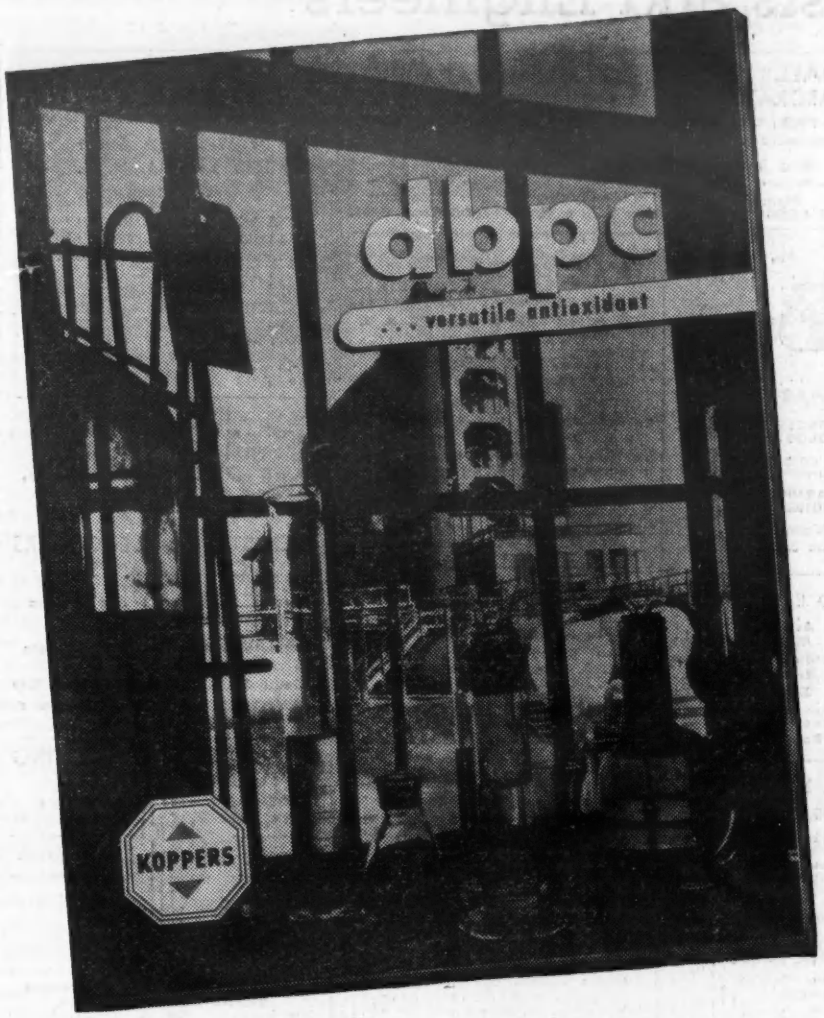
With respect to nitration toluol, there was a considerable quantity available from the petroleum industry, and the scarcity referred to in this and previous issues was more of a local shortage that a national one. Ordnance plants in the mid-west, for example, requiring nitration toluol took it from nearby sources because freight costs from abundant East Coast supplies, made such procurement prohibitive. Accordingly, much of this toluol found its way into the export market.

Xylol — Coaltar source xylol was unchanged from the usual inadequate supply that has long existed. Cokeoven and tar distillers simply gauge their probable output, negotiate sales contracts for that amount, and that is the end of it. Meanwhile, petroleum source material was amply available to take up the slack in overall demand. Material was more readily available in some geographical areas than others. In some areas, material not moving into the domestic market was shunted into export outlets.

Intermediates

Aniline—Aniline and aniline salt were reported to be in fair demand, but nothing that could be described as any better than that. Some quarters felt that the slow tone in the market was due more to rubber operations being off notably from last year, than due to slack demand from textile dyestuffs, although the latter was off somewhat, too. Supplies were abundant,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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and there was no raw material scarcity. The present operations of the steel industry were such that iron filings were reasonably priced, it was said. Monochlorobenzene was also abundant. The Tariff commission reported 1953 aniline production at 113,487,000 pounds. This was better than the 95,852,000 pounds produced in 1952.

Anthranilic Acid — Production of this o-aminobenzoic acid for intermediate use in 1953 was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 303,000 pounds. Current demand was quiet and steady, and no price changes were expected at the mid-year.

Benzidine Hydrochloride—This pigment intermediate was said to be enjoying a good volume of business because of expanded usage of benzidine yellow pigments. This also applied to the sulfate. These two salts had a combined production in 1953, according to the Tariff Commission, of 1,413,000 pounds, while some 17,000 pounds of the base was produced.

Chicago Acid—The market on this item was relatively quiet. Supplies were adequate and prices at the mid-year were unchanged. The 1953 production of this acid and its mono-sodium salt was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 110,000 pounds.

H Acid—Demand was described as well sustained, and material moved from ample supplies under a firm price structure. There were no unusual features to the current market, but it was felt current business volume could be somewhat better. The Tariff Commission reported 1953 production as totaling 2,437,000 pounds of the acid and its monosodium salt.

Monochlorobenzene — Business in this important chemical intermediate from which so many large volume chemical products are derived, was looked upon in some quarters as one indicator of the aromatic chemical business in general. Production in 1953 was reported by the Tariff Commission as 377,184,000 pounds, as against 1952 at 383,211,000 pounds, a drop of 6,027,000 pounds, or about 1.5 percent. However, a slow-up in the last half of 1953 in such large volume items as insecticides and phenol made the monochlorobenzene picture look different than cyclic intermediates in general. Actually there were 516,748,000 more pounds of intermediates produced in 1953 than in 1952.

This year a continued slowness in synthetic phenol, and curtailment in the rubber program and industry rubber requirements adversely affected the demand for mono. Accordingly, supplies were adequate, and demand described as fair. Prices were unchanged.

Phthalic Anhydride—Production of this intermediate for alkyd resins, plasticizers, and colors was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 226,646,000 pounds, off slightly from the 228,576,000 pounds produced in 1952. Demand for the first hall of this year was reported as well sustained, and not much different from the pattern of the two previous years. In the absence of figures it was felt to be running slightly under last year as a result of cutbacks early in the year on metal fabricated objejcts requiring industrial finishes. This outlet was currently on the upgrade.

The feeling was that phthalic anhydride business is not as bad, actually, as trade rumors might seem to indicate, because of the excessive overall plant capacity of the country over normal requirements. Prices were unchanged, and likely to hold until such time as there is an adjustment in naphthalene.

Resorcinol—Demand for this ingredient of resins and adhesives was well sustained. There was no scarcity of supplies, but at the same time demand was such as to take shipments just about as fast as it could be produced. This kept inventories at a low level and enabled producers to operate on a very comfortable basis. Prices were steady at the mid-year, and it was felt that they would be likely to hold at present levels into the third quarter.

Styrene Monomer—The market was a bit slow at present, and somewhat spotty. The area of greatest fluctuation in demand was in the government's requirements for the rubber industry. Plastics seemed to be going well and a steady demand flowed from that direction. Supplies were quite ample to take care of all calls.

Some producers reported that for the first half of this year, despite seeming ups and downs in demand, sales averaged quite good as against the first half of last year. This level of activity, if it could be kept going for the last half of the year, would probably exceed last year's business volume, it was said. Meanwhile, price patterns were firm and unchanged at the mid-year, and would apparently carry over into the third quarter.

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Pitts. Coke Sales Agent For Southeast Appointed

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemicals Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed Murray P. Ellis southeastern territory sales representative in its protective coatings division. Mr. Ellis will make his headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., and will be responsible for sales representation and technical service on the company's "Pitt Chem" pipeline enamels and industrial maintenance coatings. Prior to joining Pittsburgh, Mr. Ellis was employed by the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

Reforming Process Data Published

Details of a reforming process for producing interchangeable gases at low cost are contained in a new bulletin on the Koppers-Hasche reforming furnace published by the chemical and gas department of the engineering and construction division of Koppers Company. This illustrated, informational bulletin also includes a description of the reforming process and equipment and a flow diagram. Copies of this publication may be obtained by addressing a request for bulletin E-30 to Koppers Company, engineering and construction division, chemical and gas department, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Arkell & Smiths Appoints

Frank L. Barry has been appointed representative for the Philadelphia territory of Arkell and Smiths, Canajoharie, N. Y. Mr. Barry's new territory includes eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland. Mr. Barry was formerly with John A. Roebling & Son's Corporation as sales representative.

Cowles Chemical Names 3 To Newly-Created Positions

Cowles Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has named Carl C. Clabaugh to the newly-created post of sales manager of the metal cleaner department, and has filled two other new positions. Ray G. Johnson has been named sales manager of the laundry department and James H. Manning has been appointed sales manager of the food sanitations department.

Mr. Clabaugh has been assistant to the metal cleaner department manager and has been associated with Cowles for the past two and a half years. Mr. Johnson was also an assistant department manager before his present promotion. He has been associated with Cowles since 1949 and was sales representative in the Omaha, Neb., district. Mr. Manning spent three and a half years as assistant to the department manager before his present advancement. He joined Cowles in 1946 as a sales representative in the Buffalo, N. Y., area.

Carnegie Tech Given Grant

The graduate school of industrial administration at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., has received a grant of $132,000 from the Ford Foundation to finance a three-year program of research into the organization of business firms, and has named Prof. Herbert A. Simon director of the project. Using the latest Ford Foundation grant, the three-year research program at Carnegie Tech will study the ways in which humans communicate and work under different types of organizational arrangements, and will consider problems of adaptation to change in business and other organizations. Prof. Simon is a member of the graduate school's faculty.

Hercules District Manager

John E. Biegner has been named New York district manager for the synthetics department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Mr. Biegner succeeds Paul Lefebvre, who is resigning from the firm for reasons of health. Mr. Lefebvre will remain in the New York office, as special representative, until August 31. Mr. Biegner, with Hercules since 1941, for the past three years has been connected with the synthetics department's New York office as a sales service representative.

World Bank Loan to Ceylon To Expand Power Facilities

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has approved a loan to Ceylon of $19,110,000 to expand power development in southwestern Ceylon, the most productive and populous part of this island country.

Tea, rubber and coconut products constitute 90 percent of Ceylon's exports. Almost all the factories processing these products are situated in the area to be served by the new power program. These industries now rely for power to a great extent on small thermal units. The bank said that increased supplies of low-cost power from the project will improve efficiency of production in the factories.

Proprietaries Problem

—*Continued from page 5*

thereof directly to the general public and the packages of which drugs, medicines and non-bulk chemicals bear or are accompanied by printed matter specifying affections, symptoms or purposes for which the remedies are recommended and the direction for their use, and with respect to which ownership is claimed or asserted by the proprietor thereof as to name, composition or process of manufacture by secrecy, patent, trademark, copyright, or in any other manner which may be the basis for legal action by the proprietor with respect to such drugs, medicines and non-bulk chemicals in any of the courts of this state."

In its decision, the state supreme court said that "the defendants [pharmacy board] contended that this definition gives rise to uncertainties and controversies which will entail new and extensive litigation, and they point to conflicting opinions among the plaintiffs' [association] own witnesses as to whether particular items fall within the definition as originally proposed by the plaintiff and as largely adopted by the law division.

Definition Called Too Sweeping

"We incline to the view that the definition is so sweepingly broad as to embrace all drugs and medicines sold directly to the general public so long as they are compounded and packaged in original containers which bear specifications of their purposes and directions for their use and the private labels of their manufacturers or distributors. Thus viewed, it would nullify earlier court decisions such as Cresent Bottling Works vs. Board of Pharmacy, where Duke's Magnesia Citro-Tartrate was held to be an adulturation of milk of magnesia and salable only under the supervision of pharamacists; it is hardly conceivable that any such legislative purpose may be gleaned from R.S. 45:14-29, which, although a revision of earlier legislation, was enacted in December, 1937, after the court decisions were rendered.

"In any event, we are satisfied that under the peculiar circumstances presented the law division should not have rendered its definition and, indeed, should not have rendered any general definition unrelated to a particular item involved in a case or controversy requiring adjudication.

"The important underlying problems are legislative in nature and new enactments which clearly fix our state's current social policy and embody adequate definitions are urgently needed. In the meantime, however, our courts ought to confine themselves in this field to their customary function of deciding particular cases involving such individual items as may, from time to time, properly be presented for adjudication."

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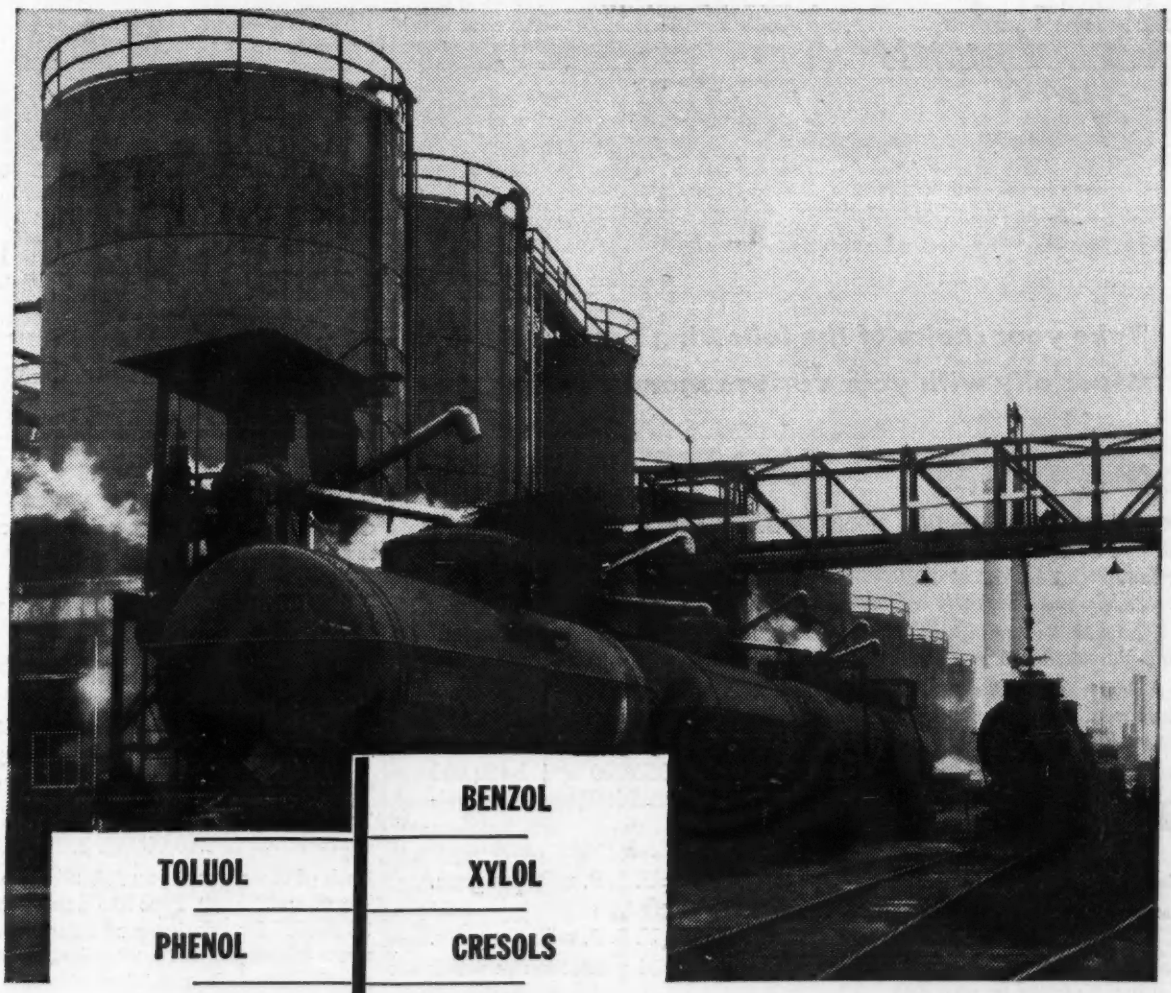

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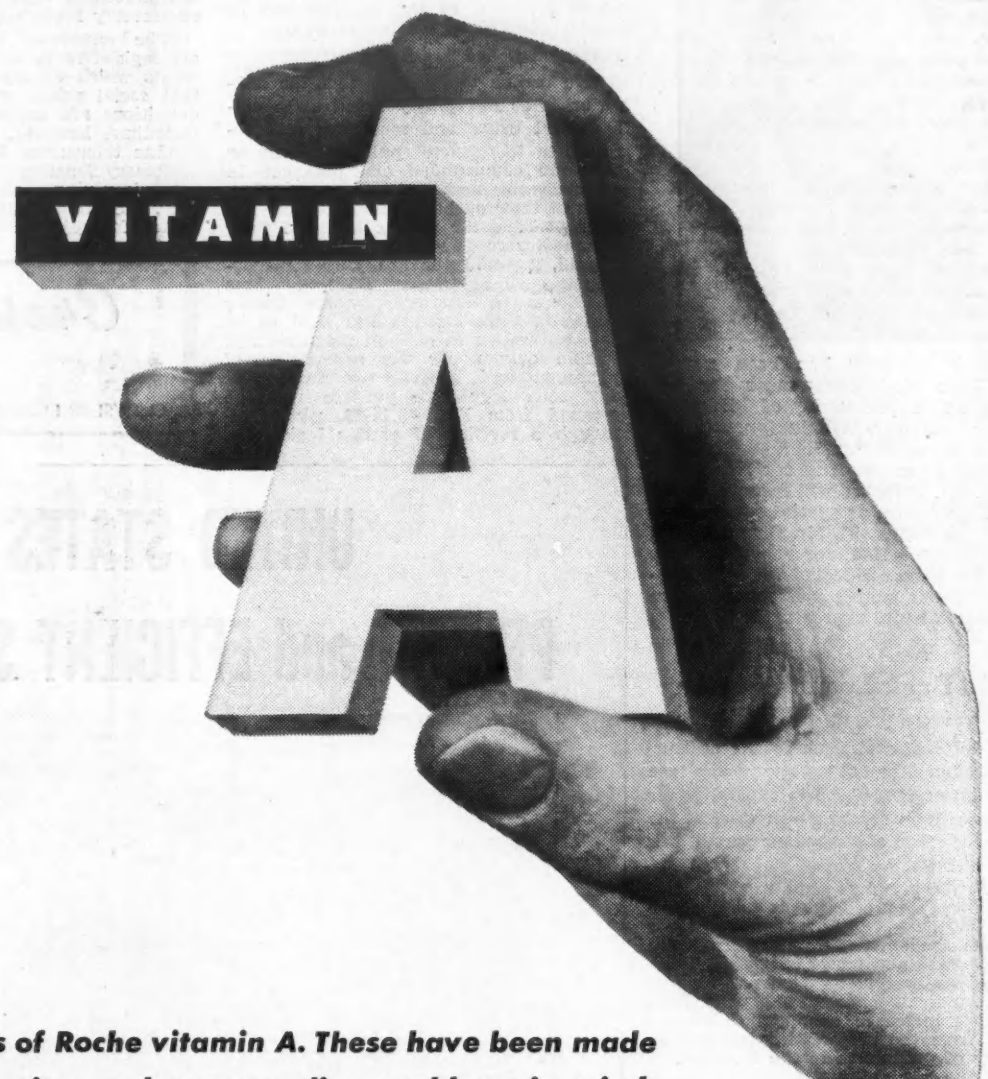

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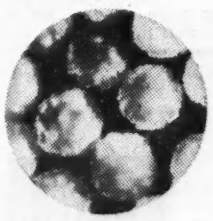

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

The spot market continued its advance in Brazilian menthol last week. Prices climbed 35 cents from the lowest price quoted in the preceding week. Japanese menthol prices, on the other hand, began to decline from the peak level hit some weeks ago. Current spot prices on this material had fallen $2 per pound by late in the week. The rising trend in natural menthol prices was ascribed principally to rising raw materials costs, which includes both citronella and peppermint oils. The latter is used in the manufacture of menthol of Brazilian origin.

Demand for crude iodine was reportedly at generally routine levels. Supplies were more than ample for consumer needs and competition continued undiminished between imported and domestic crudes, it was noted. Japanese crude iodine was reportedly underselling both the Chilean and domestic crudes. The current lull in demand for crude iodine was principally ascribed to the seasonal decline in the consumption of stockfeed in which potassium iodide is an important ingredient.

Demand for sodium benzoate was reported to be moving well under seasonal impetus. A major source of consumpion of this salt is its use in the canning and soft drink industry as a preservative. Prices were very firm and expected to continue unchanged in the immediate future. The tartrates was in fair to good demand according to various producers. Prices were quite firm in view of the higher costs of raw material replacement, in this case, argols. Heavy consumption of tartrates in Europe has cut down upon the amount available for export here. Higher production costs abroad have stiffened selling prices here. There were some reports that as a result of a smaller supply of citric acid in Europe there had been a greater demand for tartaric acid as a substitute in some operations.

Demand for the synthetic vitamins continued to move at good levels. Increasing quantities of vitamins are going into all fields of human and animal nutrition, it was said. Lower prices have stimulated more widespread use of vitamins, it was said.

Croton Oil—It was reported last week that researchers have partly purified a substance in croton oil, a violent cathartic, that makes slow-growing tumors flare up rapidly into cancers.

Croton oil, obtained from tropical croton beans, does not cause cancer, and because it can act only in concert with chemicals which do cause cancer, it is called a pro-carcinogen, a carcinogen being a cancer inciter.

Tiny traces of a compound—not enough in itself to bring about cancer—will incite the disease when pro-carcinogens are added, it was said.

Iodine—Demand for crude iodine was reported to be moving at fair levels, on the whole. Competition among various producers continues strong with Japan still a strong factor in the domestic market. The increased output of iodine in Japan has been the result of a switch made by producers there from the use of seaweed to that of brines as a raw material in the production of crude iodine, it was said. In this country, domestic production is derived from brine in addition to the recovery of iodine from waste oil well water out of the west coast, it was noted.

Supplies of imported and domestic crude iodine have been more than adequate to meet consumer needs, it was said and prices have continued at steady levels.

Menthol—The spot market in Brazilian menthol continued to firm last week as prices advanced 35c. per pound. The current schedule ranged from $6.35 to $6.50 per pound. Japanese menthol was reportedly quoted at $12 per pound, a decline of $2 per pound from the very high levels hit in recent weeks.

Molasses—Feed molasses prices were steady and unchanged at most terminals during the week ended June 22, 1954. The New Orleans blackstrap market continued in state of readjustment with price now 10¼ to 10½ (mostly 10¼). Some current quotations for New Orleans have been made slightly under this level. Demand for feed molasses was unchanged at most points as seasonal slump continues. East and west coast demand was moderate with Gulf slow to moderate. Citrus molasses supplies were adequate at all Florida points except Plymouth where supplies continue limited. All citrus molasses production for this season has been completed and inventories are expected to be adequate until new crop production commences in late 1954.

Production of Cuban blackstrap as of May 31, 1954, amounted to 234,900,000 gallons according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. Production as of same date 1953, was 276,100,000. Yield of molasses per short ton raw sugar was 43.6 gallons as of May 31, 1954. Yield during same period a year ago was approximately 48 gallons per short ton raw sugar. As of June 15, 1953, Cuba had produced about 120,000,000 gallons of hi-test molasses, 57,000,000 gallons of which had already been exported. Sales of the entire crop of Cuban hi-test have been made to buyers in the U.S. and in the United Kingdom.

Practically all mills in Cuba had ceased grinding operations as of June 15, 1954.

Silver Nitrate—Production of silver nitrate (100 percent $AgNO_3$) as reported by the bureau of the Census, totaled 4,941,000 ounces in April, 1954, compared to 5,223,000 ounces in March this year and 5,540,000 ounces produced during April last year.

Stocks of silver nitrate at producing plants, totaled 3,072,000 ounces on April 30, 1954, compared to 3,472,000 ounces as of March 31, 1954.

Sodium Benzoate—Sodium benzoate was reported to be moving at good levels as seasonal influences became increasingly evident. Sodium benzoate is used in substantial volume in the canning and beverage industries where it serves as a preservative. The approach of the heavy canning season was expected to see consumption accelerated, it was said.

The current price schedule on sodium benzoate was as follows:—technical grade, 39c., in 100 pound lots and USP grade, 46c., on the same basis.

Sulfa Drugs—Production of sulfa drugs (bulk material only) totaled 397,576 pounds during March, 1954, compared to 311,362 pounds in February, the Tariff Commission reported.

Demand for sulfa drugs was reported to be seasonally lesser than in the earlier part of the year. Supplies were ample for current needs and were expected to continue adequate in the immediate future.

Tartrates—Demand for tartrates was reported to be moving at fair levels. Despite higher raw material costs abroad, prices for imported cream of tartar and tartaric acid continued to hold at low levels here. Spanish tartrates, in particular, were noted to be quoted at a lower price than material of Italian origin.

Domestic tartrates schedules were unchanged. The price of argols, the raw material used in the manufacture of tartrates has advanced to high levels at the source and it was expected that manufacturers here would have to pay higher replacement costs. The major reason for the strengthening of the market abroad has been the fact that consumption in Europe itself has been stepped up in addition to increased sales to Iron Curtain countries.

Vitamins—Demand for synthetic vitamins was reported to be running at generally good levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue adequate. Prices were unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of ascorbic acid and salts totaled 201,304 pounds in March, 1954, compared to 142,813 pounds in February. Production of niacin and niacinamide amounted to 212,434 pounds in March compared to 189,399 pounds in February. Production of pyridoxine, (B_6) amounted to 2,799 pounds in March compared to 2,804 pounds in February while production of thiamin derivatives (B_1) totaled 30,325 pounds compared to 16,494 pounds in February.

Demand for vitamin B-12 was reported

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Ipecac root, whole, 50c. per lb.
powdered, 50c. per lb.
Menthol, Brazilian, 35c. per lb.

Reduced

Menthol, Japanese, $2 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 26, 1953
68.83	68.83	71.94	73.25

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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to be moving at steady levels. The lowering in price of this vitamin has had a salutary effect upon consumption, it was said. Prices were unchanged and supplies ample to meet current inquiry.

Production of vitamin B_{12} by fermentation with microorganisms under aerobic or anaerobic submerged culture conditions has created considerable commercial interest. A variety of vitamin B_{12} concentrates of microbiological origin have been marketed and are employed in the production of mixed animal feeds, principally for poultry, swine, and small furred animals. Of the nearly 35,000,000 tons of mixed feeds manufactured during 1952, about 23,0000,000 tons required supplementation with vitamin B_{12}, which gave a market for this vitamin of approximately 200,000 grams valued at about $10,000,000, it was said.

Botanicals

The market in botanicals was disturbed somewhat last week by news of civil war in Guatemala. This factor, in addition to the tight supply already in existence contrived to boost spot prices 50 cents on ipecac root although quotations were considered to be nominal in view of the lack of root, for spot sale. For the most part, reaction to the Central American affair was very mild since it was felt that buyers would need a more persuasive reason for stepping up purchases. Moreover, it appeared that the situation there would be resolved in a very short time.

Domestic botanical collection continued to prove disappointing in some aspects. Collectors were indifferent to the gathering of some items for which spot prices were deemed too low. Items affected included mandrake, pink and wahoo root.

Bloodroot—Demand for this botanical was routine. Supplies were reported to be coming in at a good rate in collection areas. Prices held at steady levels.

Elm Bark—Collections of elm bark have been accelerated and trade sources report that substantial quantities were being brought into collection depots. Prices, on spot, remained steady with whole bark quoted at 45c. for the grinding grade while powder was 10c. higher and select bark pegged at 60c. per pound.

Ipecac Root—The spot market was firmer last week on ipecac root as the civil strife in Guatemala worsened. Although not collected in that country, the civil war there has made all of Central America extremely tense and commodity prices, as usual, have reflected this situation by rising prices.

Mandrake Root—Collection of mandrake root was reported to have been disappointing to date. It was expected that prices might advance in view of the poor collection to date. Gathering of the root would doubtless be stimulated if the market should show signs of strengthening, it was said. Prices currently ranged from 32c. to 34c.

Pink Root—Collections have been below normal to date, according to trade sources. However, actual consumption of this item has steadily declined, it was said, and thus, it was expected that even a curtailment in crop size would not be sufficient to cause any real shortages. Prices currently ranged from $3 to $3.25 per pound, on spot.

Sassafras Bark—Supplies were reported to be coming in at an excellent pace. Although spot prices were unchanged, some trade quarters foresaw a trend toward lower prices if the collection continued as good as expected.

Wahoo Root—New crop material has not yet become available in any sizable quantity. Collections have been poor, it was said, and unless prices get better, it was thought that collections would continue below par. Spot prices current ranged around $3.25, it was said. Apparently collectors were not very enthusiastic about this price.

White Pine Bark—New crop material has started to come into collection centers at a brisk rate, according to trade sources. Anticipation of winter needs by pharmaceutical manufacturers was expected to become evident in the near future. Price-wise, there was no changes noted from the 18c. to 19c. price previously quoted.

Trade Briefs

Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has awarded four research grants for the 1954-55 academic year.

Ralph A. Connor, vice-president in charge of research for Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has received an honorary Doctor of Science degree.

Flavor, Perfume Materials '53 Output up 21 Percent

Total production of flavor and perfume materials in 1953 was 34,000,000 pounds, an increase of 21 percent compared with the 28,000,000 pounds reported for 1952, according to the Tariff Commission. Sales in 1953 amounted to 31,000,000 pounds, valued at $47,000,000, compared with 26,000,000 pounds, valued at $40,000,000, in 1952.

Production in 1953 of cyclic flavor and perfume materials amounted to 18,000,000 pounds, 13 percent more than the 16,000,000 pounds reported for 1952. Important cyclic products include methyl salicylate (synthetic wintergreen oil), phenylethyl alcohol and menthol. Sales of cyclic materials in 1953 were 17,000,000 pounds, valued at $21,000,000, compared with 14,000,000 pounds, valued at $19,000,000, in 1952.

Production in 1953 of acyclic flavor and perfume materials amounted to 15,000,000 pounds, 25 percent more than the 12,000,000 pounds reported for 1952. By far the most important of the acyclic materials was monosodium glutamate, production of which totaled almost 15,000,000 pounds. Sales of acyclic materials in 1953 amounted to 15,000,000 pounds, valued at $25,000,000, compared with 12,000,000 pounds, valued at $20,000,000, in 1952.

Antibiotic Export Rules Are Amended by FDA

The Food and Drug Administration last week amended its antibiotic regulations to allow export of certified antibiotics which do not conform to the requirements imposed on domestic distribution of such products.

The amended regulations state that drugs containing penicillin, streptomycin, dihydrostreptomycin, chlortetracycline, tetracycline, chloramphenicol or bacitracin for export will be certified notwithstanding failure to meet the labeling requiriments of the applicable monographs if the labeling used for such drugs complies with the following conditions:—

a.) It has been approved for use by the government authorities of the country for which the drugs are intended for export; and

b.) Such labeling represents that such drugs are for use only in those conditions for which they are certified for domestic distribution.

The amended regulations became effective June 25.

Wyandotte Names Lawrence Business Research Director

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has appointed Richard M. Lawrence director of business research. Mr. Lawrence will report to Wyandotte July 1, headquartering in the firm's new research center.

Wyandotte's new business research head has been senior market analyst in the general development department of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., since 1947. Prior to that he was chemical market analyst for Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., and chemical expert for the Tariff Commission. A former vice-president of the Chemical Market Research Association, Mr. Lawrence is at present a member of the industry advisory committee of the Bureau of Census.

Detergent in Liquid Form Marketed by Nat'l Aniline

"Nacconol SL," a new liquid form of "Nacconol" synthetic detergent, is now being produced by National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. "Nacconol SL" is described as exceptionally light in color, with a pleasant characteristic odor, a very low haze-point, no precipitation at temperatures down to freezing and a low salt content. Users, formulators and re-packers of synthetic detergents may obtain a sample of "Nacconol SL" by writing National Aniline at 40 Rector street, New York 6.

Bauxite Duty Halt Is Voted

House bill 222 to suspend the duty on imports of bauxite into the United States for an additional two years was passed by the senate last week. Terms of the suspension were broadened by an amendment to include calcined bauxite when imported for use in the manufacture of firebrick or other refractories.

Lederle Offers Combination Of Streptomycin Compounds

Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., has placed on the market preparations of crystalline dihydrostreptomycin sulfate and combined streptomycin and crystalline dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, packaged in one and five-gram vials.

The company points out that although the antibacterial activity of dihydrostreptomycin parallels that of streptomycin, clinical trials have demonstrated more effective therapeutic benefit when the two are combined. The new product, to be administered intramuscularly, has a combination of 50 percent crystalline dihydrostreptomycin sulfate and 50 percent streptomycin sulfate.

Synthetic Rubber Sales Boost Due in September

Sales of synthetic rubber for September have been scheduled by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at 48,000 long tons, an increase of almost 10 percent over indicated August sales, it has been announced by the agency. August production will be 39,000 tons, an increase of 3,200 tons over that anticipated thirty days ago. Production for September will be continued at the 39,000-ton level. RFC's inventory of GR-S as of May 31 was approximately 80,600 long tons.

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Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
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Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
Al_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
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House Votes Delay in Duties On Imports From Philippines

House bill 9315 providing for an eighteen-month postponement of the date when duties shall again apply on imports from the Philippine islands was passed by the house last week and sent to the senate. Under the Philippine trade act, most products of the islands are scheduled to become dutiable commencing July 5 at 5 percent of the regular rate and, beginning January 1, 1955, and each year thereafter, an additional 5 percent would be added until the full duty is reached on January 1, 1973.

The bill passed by the house suspends the first two steps in this formula and provides that the duties shall start to apply January 1, 1956, at 15 percent of the full rate. The suspension of duties has no effect on other provisions of the law relating to quotas on certain products of the Philippines, such as coconut oil. Duty-free quotas start to diminish by 5 percent each year beginning July 5.

Nat'l Lead Will Operate AEC Raw Materials Lab

The National Lead Company has been selected to operate the Atomic Energy Commission's raw materials development laboratory at Winchester, Mass., which has been operated by the American Cyanamid Company under commission contract since 1951. The change will become effective on July 1.

The raw materials development laboratory is principally concerned with development of processes for treatment of uranium-bearing ores in the production of uranium concentrates. During the period of operation by Cyanamid, the activities of the laboratory were expanded considerably, and its operations were transferred from Watertown, Mass., to a new commission facility at Winchester, designed by the American Cyanamid Company. Several pilot plants also were built and placed in operation.

Cottonseed Standards Change Postponed Until Next June 1

The effective date of the amendment to the cottonseed standards which would make use of the linters factor mandatory in determining the quantity index of cottonseed was postponed last week until June 1, 1955, by the Department of Agriculture.

Mandatory use of the linters factor was to have begun last June 1, but it was found that the industry needed more time to prepare itself for purchasing and crushing cottonseed under the modified grading standard. Use of the linters factor on an optional basis will be allowed until next June 1. When so used, the linters factor will be 2.5 as published in the *Federal Register* dated August 7, 1952.

Cyanamid Makes Walker Dyestuff Sales Manager

Erwin G. Walker has been appointed sales manager of the dyestuff department of American Cyanamid Company in Bound Brook, N. J. Mr. Walker's appointment to the newly created post will be effective July 1. He joined Cyanamid in 1933 as a salesman of dyestuffs with the former Calco Chemical Division. He has devoted his time with the company to selling in the southern part of the United States. Paul Lindley and Walter Harrison, both of Cyanamid's dyestuff department, will take over the territory previously covered by Mr. Walker.

Zinsser Picks Dept. Manager

Zinsser & Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y., has appointed Walter E. Coleman sales manager of the firm's dry color department. Mr. Coleman was formerly connected with Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N.Y., as a sales representative for the metropolitan New York and Philadelphia areas. He was also a chemist in the Reichhold research laboratories.

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Drug Substitution Reported Harming Bulk of Pharmacists

"Substitution" of prescription drugs by a small minority of pharmacists is hurting the overwhelming majority of reputable druggists who may be accused by the public of overcharging for prescriptions honestly compounded, the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association was told last week.

All levels of the drug field should recognize the practice of substitution as an "ethical and economic threat capable of inflicting incalculable injury to the entire industry," Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp warned the state's retail druggists at their annual convention at the Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. Dr. Klumpp is president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, and president of the newly-formed National Pharmaceutical Council.

Both the pharmacist and consumer have a stake in eliminating drug substitution, Dr. Klumpp declared. Nothing is more precious to the druggist, as a retailer, than his unique professional status and the high ethical standards that go with it, "which he should guard as jealously as does his colleague, the physician. Similarly, once a consumer is mistakenly led to suspect a reputable druggist's prices, the chances are that all druggists will soon be viewed with equal suspicion. This should not be permitted to happen in an industry serving the nation's health needs."

Dr. Klumpp said substitution is prompted by two motives—the desire of druggists to reduce inventories, and to buy drugs a little bit cheaper than the prices asked by brand-name manufacturers. A burdensome inventory is becoming a less serious problem than formerly, he said, as drug makers realize the costliness of marketing duplicate medicines.

FDA Amends Antibiotic Certification Regulations

Regulations of the Food and Drug Administration were amended by the agency last week to provide for the certification of a new antibiotic drug, hydrabamine penicillin G. The regulations provide an expiration date of twenty-four months for the drug for non-parenteral use, and an expiration date of twelve months for hydrabamine penicillin G oral suspension.

Expiration dates for certain chloramphenicol preparations also were extended. The date for chloramphenicol capsules was extended from forty-eight to sixty months; for chloramphenicol ointment from twenty-four to forty-eight months, and for chloramphenicol ophthalmic and chloramphenicol palmitate oral suspension from twenty-four to thirty-six months.

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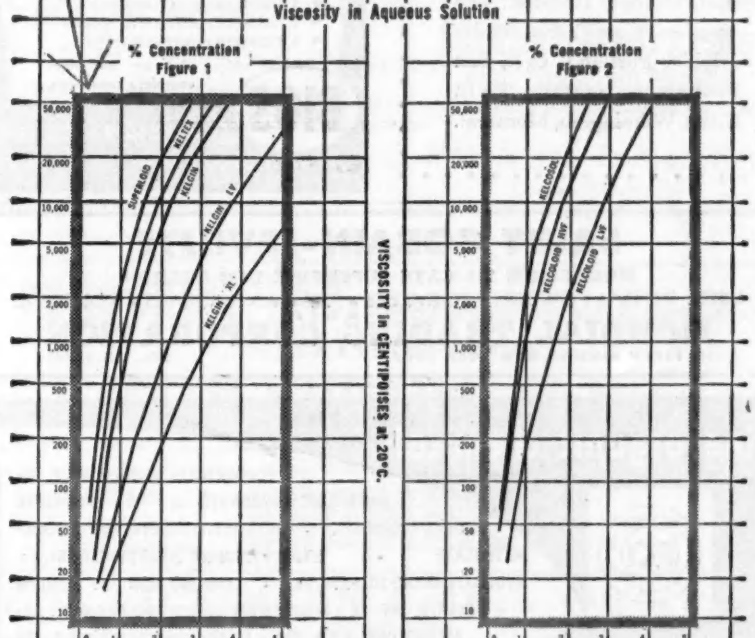

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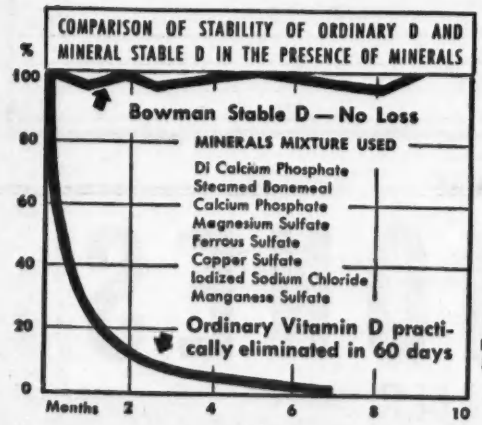

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181 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
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DEXTRIN—220 bls, Arbol Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
224 bgs, Frank P Dow, London
EARTH COLORS—2,700 dms, Frank D Davis Co, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—50 dms, Universal Foreign Service Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Frank P Dow, Yokohama
LIVERMEAL—644 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Inc, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE—315 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co, Inc, Buenos Aires
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MOLASSES—975 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, James J Wiley, Marseilles
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, H V Nootbaar Co, Bremen
250 bls, Heller Machine Co, Bremen
250 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
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18,100 tons, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Universal Foreign Service Co, Yokohama
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,073 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
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5,000 bgs, Kind & Knox, Calcutta
CASEIN—500 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—500 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Marseille
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EPSOM SALT—440 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
400 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Hamburg
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FUEL OIL—68,862 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
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1,350 tons, Split
NAPHTHALENE—2,222 bgs, Rotterdam
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1,000 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
600 bls, Irving Trust Co, Bremen
1,900 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
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812 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—353,559 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
224,302 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
120,820 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
117,373 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
104,222 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Amuay Bay
225,117 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
222,165 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—520 bgs, Hanover Bank, Buenos Aires
SERPENTINA ROOT—23 bgs, Phila National Bank, Bombay
SHELLAC—27 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Liverpool
NITRATE—4,114 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
UREA—4,000 bgs, Liverpool
10,300 bgs, Middlesbrough
VANILLA BEANS—14 cs, Camax Co, Vera Cruz
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp

San Francisco

COPRA—1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Davao
500 tons, Paul X Smith Corp, Zamboanga
500 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
350 tons, Bank of California, Iloilo
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Iloilo
300 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Siain
900 tons, Cebu
500 tons, Dumaguete
500 tons, Medina
MEAL—1,200 bgs, Manila
CUBE POWDER—85 bgs, Callao
CURARE—3 cs, Callao
DAMMAR GUM—100 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals Co, Bangkok
FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Otaru
OLIVE OIL—60 dms, G Granucci & Sons, Marseille
300 dms, A Giurlani & Bro, Leghorn
100 dms, Parodi, Erminio & Co, Genoa
99 dms, Bank of America, Malaga
52 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
52 dms, Credit Swisse, Malaga
50 dms, Malaga
OREGANO—40 bgs, Callao
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Alleppey
PETROLEUM CRUDE—114,147 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Frank P Dow Co, Yokohama
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—220 bgs, H J Boutin & Son, Gothenburg
RED IRON OXIDE—200 bgs, L H Butcher Co, Malaga
SEEDLAC—314 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—10,142 bgs, Willits & Co, Acapulco
HULLED—150 bgs, Grace & Co, Corinto
150 bgs, Lastret Phillips, Corinto
SODIUM CHLORATE—605 dms, Intern Selling Corp, Marseille
TAPIOCA FLOUR—6,690 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
1,500 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok
THYME LEAVES—120 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Marseille

Pharmaceutical Council Picks Executive Ass't to Stewart

John E. Donahue, regional attorney for the Department of Agriculture, has been appointed executive assistant to Newell G. Stewart, executive vice-president of the National Pharmaceutical Council. Mr. Donahue will assume his new duties on July 1 at the council's national offices in New York. A registered pharmacist as well as an attorney, Mr. Donahue has served with various agencies of the federal government since 1941.

Bids Wanted

Ammenia, anhydrous, 14,000 lbs., inv. C-4633, July 7, Natl. Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Lewis Flight Propulsion Lab., 21,000 Brookpark Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ethyl alcohol, 1380 gals. 190 proof, USP 95%, inv. 251, July 14, Contracting Officer, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md.

Ethylene glycol, 60,000 gals., inv. C-4633, July 7, Ntl. Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Lewis Flight Propulsion Lab., 21000 Brookpark Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

Gas, 1000 lbs. carbonic acid, inv. 16, June 30, Contracting Officer, Savanna Ordnance Dept., Savanna, Ill.

Insecticide, 16,000 gals. DDT, emulsion concentrate, East and West Coast, inv. 2251, June 30; 31,225 gals. DDT, emulsion concentrate, clear liquid insecticide concentrate, consists of DDT, solvent and emulsifying agent, Oakland, inv. 2252, June 30, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

Paint, 1 lot of miscellaneous paint items, inv. DA-35594, July 6, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.; 400 gal. neoprene maintenance paint, 40 gals. primer for neoprene maintenance paint, inv. CIVENG-47, June 30, Corps of Engnrs., District Engineer, Rock Island District, Clock Tower Bldg., Rock Island, Ill.; 14,000 gals. interior, synthetic, ready-mix latex base paint, East & West Coast, inv. JD 54.669, July 12; 2400 gals. shellac, varnish, East & West Coast, inv. JD 54.670, July 6; 34,100 gals. asphalt varnish, East & West Coast, inv. JD 54.674, July 12; 3,700 gals. interior gloss, air drying, brush or spray enamel, 7,400 gals. semigloss, air drying, brush or spray enamel, inv. JD 54.675, July 12; 5,000 gals. oil, exterior, phenolic-alkyd paint, East & West Coast, inv. 54.666, July; 9,200,000 gals. interior gloss, air drying enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 54.676, July 9; 19,000 gals. oil, exterior alkyd paint, inv. JD 54.678, July 16; 3,800 gals. rubber, ready-mixed paint, East & West Coast, inv. 54.680, July 9; 9,000 gals. exterior and interior gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 54,683, July 12, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Avenue, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Crippen & Erlich Labs Organized

Crippen & Erlich Laboratories, Inc., Baltimore, Md., formerly Raymond C. Crippen Research & Development Laboratories, has announced the incorporation of its laboratories and the appointment of Henry Erlich as a full executive staff member. A bulletin has been published by the firm describing its expanded facilities.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

Price activity in the essential oils market was influenced last week by the civil strife in Guatemala, a country which produces, among other commodities, lemongrass and citronella oils. Spot quotations on lemongrass oil advanced 10 cents per pound during the week and gave indications of going higher. Prices on citronella oil continued to advance as the supply situation remained tight. The rising trend in citronella oil, of course, has more deep seated reasons than the current situation in Central America, however. It was understood that Formosa, a major source of supply, has sold a good deal of its production to Europe, thus decreasing the amount available to dealers in this country. Ceylon quality citronella oil advanced 2 cents while Java type (Formosa) oil advanced 10 cents, on spot, and Java quality, 15 cents. Spot prices on sandalwood oil advanced last week, reflecting the tensions in the Far East due to the deteriorating military situation in Southeast Asia. The camphor oils continued very firm with camphor sassafrassy advancing 3 cents, over the week. Bois de rose oil, which comes mainly from Brazil, was advanced 10 cents, on spot, a move reflecting the relative shortness of the crop.

The sole decline noted in the essential oils section last week was in clove bud oil. Spot levels dropped off 5 cents per pound and there were some trade sources who foresaw additional declines in the future. Aside from the foregoing, there was little other change noted among essential oils. Demand for the citrus oils was gradually gathering momentum with the approach of warmer weather and it appeared that prices would stabilize on lemon and orange oils.

In the seeds and spices market, a fair number of price changes was noted, most of which were downward, it was noted. Mexican anise seed declined 1 cent, on spot while Indian celery seed continued its downward trend, dropping 1½ cents. Madagascar clove prices declined 1 cent and Iranian cumin seed, ½ cent on spot while Indian fennel seed was also down a like amount.

Sesame seed, both Nicaraguan and Salvadorian, declined ½ cent. The only items to advance were cassias and ginger. All Batavia grades were up ½ cent per pound. Vanilla beans continued very firm, on spot, with prices holding steady but unchanged.

Price Trends

Advanced
Cassia, Batavia, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb.
Oil, bois de rose, 10c. per lb.
Camphor, sassafrassy, 3c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 2c. per lb.
Java, 15c. per lb.
type, 10c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 10c. per lb.
Sandalwood, 25c. per lb.

Reduced
Anise seed, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Oil, clove, USP, 5c. per lb.
Sesame seed, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 26, 1953
137.64	137.56	137.74	153.30

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—The spot market was stronger on this essential oil last week. Quotations advanced 10c. per pound and ranged from $4.05 to $4.75 per pound with not much material available at the lower price, it was said.

Camphor—The supply situation in oil of camphor continued tight. Camphor sassafrassy was up 3c., on spot, and was quoted at 38c. to 45c. per pound. Japanese white oil of camphor was quoted at 31c. to 35c., no change. The outlook for the immediate future was for a continued short supply situation, according to trade observers.

Cedarwood—Quotations ranged from 75c. to $1 per pound with the market holding at firm levels.

Citronella—The spot market continued to strengthen last week as the supply situation grew more discouraging. Consumption of citronella oil usually is stepped up considerably during the Summer months and it appeared that prices would continue to spiral in coming weeks. Offers from origin are scarce with asking prices ever rising. Should the new crop prove to be short, prices are expected to continue firm but in any case first shipments were expected to be priced at a high level, it was said.

Ceylon quality was up 2c., on spot, and was quoted at 87c. to $1.05. Java type citronella oil was advanced 10c. and was quoted at $1 to $1.15 per pound while Java oil was quoted at 95c. to $1.05.

Clove—The market, on spot, slipped 5c. per pound last week with a low of $3.70 reported. The clove crop this year was expected to be a good one and there was a good chance that prices on clove bud oil would decline in the future, it was said. Clove leaf oil was quoted at $1 48 to $1.50 per pound, on spot.

Geranium—Geranium Bourbon oil prices remained firm, on spot. According to some trade advices, there was a strong indication of higher values later this year. Current quotations ranged from $10.75 to $13.50 per pound while Algerian quality ranged from $10 to $12.

Lemon—Italian lemon oil prices eased slightly this past week while California lemon oil prices remained unchanged.

Lemongrass—Prices advanced 10c. per pound, on spot, last week. The civil war in Guatemala was said to be primarily responsible for the sudden advance in price. Quotations ranged from $1.40 to $2 per pound.

Orange—The market was quiet last week with prices holding steady. Consumption has started to pick up with the approach of Summer.

Petitgrain—Offers from Paraguay continued scarce with spot prices holding very firm at $3.25 to $3.70 per pound.

Sandalwood—Spot prices advanced 25c. per pound last week. Current quotations ranged from $10.25 to $12 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethole—The spot market continued unchanged as far as could be determined. Preliminary production figures just released by the Tariff Commission indicated a total production of 531,000 pounds last year. Sales of anethole last year exceeded production, aggregating some 787,000 pounds with an overall value of $462,000. The average price paid was 59c. per pound according to the Commission.

Benzyl Alcohol—Preliminary production figures recently released by the Tariff Commission placed total production of benzyl alcohol at 775,000 pounds last year. Of this quantity, 684,000 pounds were reported sold at an overall value of $328,000 and an average value of 48c. per pound.

Production of benzyl acetate, also given, amounted to 557,000 pounds of which sales aggregated 567,000 pounds. The value of benzyl acetate sold was reported at $309,000 with an average value of 55c.

Methyl Salicylate—The Tariff Commission reports that production of methyl salicylate (synthetic oil of wintergreen) amounted to 3,174,000 pounds in 1953 according to preliminary estimates. Sales of methyl salicylate totaled 2,802,000 pounds, valued at $1,290,000 overall and 46c. unit value.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—Mexican anise seed prices declined 1c. per pound, on spot, last week. Current quotations ranged from 21c. to 24c. per pound. Syrian seed was easier at 20c., while Spanish seed was quoted at 28c. per pound.

Caraway Seed—The market was steady with prices holding unchanged. Prices ranged from 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound.

Cassia—All types of Batavias were ½c. per pound higher, on spot. Batavia cut-

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended June 18
New York

Cumin seed, 692 bags: filthy.
Chillies, 160 bags: wormy.
Cassia (7 lots), 591 bales: filthy.
Cloves, 200 bags: filthy.
Gum Karaya (5 lots), 502 bags: filthy.
Kola Nuts, 25 bags: filthy.
Mace (2 lots), 14 cases: wormy.
Nutmegs (2 lots), 134 bags: moldy and wormy.
Poppy seed (5 lots), 667 bags: filthy.
Pimento, 50 bags: filthy.
Pumpkins seed, 100 bags: filthy.
Sesame seed (4 lots), 259 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

tings were quoted at 16½c. while longstick, cracked was heard at 18½c. and shortstick, cracked at 17½c. per pound. Saigon grades were steady with all medium quoted at 85c. and all thin, broken, at 90c.

Celery Seed—Indian celery seed declined again last week as consumers continued to show indifference. The bumper crop this year in India has reportedly made shippers there more willing to lower prices in order to attract consumer interest. The current spot price on Indian celery seed ranged from 15c. to 15½c. per pound, a decline of 1½c. from the preceding week's low.

Clove—Spot prices on Madagascar clove declined 1c. per pound last week. Current quotations ranged from 54c. to 55c. per pound. Zanzibar clove held unchanged at 65c. to 66c.

Cumin Seed—Iranian cumin seed declined ½c. per pound last week and was currently priced at 14¼c.

Dill Seed—Dill seed declined ½c. per pound last week, on spot. Natural dill seed was currently quoted at 12c. while dewhiskered seed was priced at 13½c.

Fennel Seed—Indian fennel declined ½c. on spot. The current price last week was 10½c. to 11c. per pound. Other qualities held unchanged.

Ginger—All grades were firm last week with trade sources reporting that foreign buying at the source had contributed considerably to the firmness of the market in addition to the shortness of supply. Nigerian and Sierra Leone qualities were said to be in particularly short supply, on spot. Sierra Leone ginger was advanced 1c., being quoted at 26c.; while Nigerian split ginger was offered at 24c. to 25c. Jamaica No. 1 ginger was quoted at 40c. while No. 2 was priced at 32c. and No. 3, at 29½c. to 30c.

Nutmeg—There was little East Indian whole nutmeg, on spot, according to trade sources. The whole nutmeg was currently quoted at 40c. while the shrivel was priced ½c. lower than previous quotations, at 37c. West Indian nutmeg was unchanged at 29½c.

Pepper—Malabar black pepper was quoted at 50c. late last week while white pepper was priced at 66c. Prices on white pepper continued to hold fairly well considering the spread between black and white at the present time. Spot nearby stocks have been moving into consumption and no large reserve is being maintained in New York. New crop prices seemed to be supported by European buying. So far, the market here has not taken a very active interest, but may be forced to do so as consumption eats into the balance of the old crop held here, it was said. Spot prices on black pepper have appeared to become more settled. There appears to be increased indications that Sarawak pepper will soon be available for shipment. Currently the discount offered on Sarawak for shipment has been reported as too small to attract guyers, it was said.

Pimento—There are no spot lots of Mexican quality available, according to trade sources. Afloat prices ranged from 53c. to 54c. on this quality. Jamaican pimento was quoted at 60c. to 61c., on spot.

Sesame Seed—Nicaragua, hulled seed declined ½c., on spot, last week and was quoted at 27c. to 28c. Salvadorian, natural seed, was also off ½c. and was quoted at 17½c.

Vanilla Beans—The spot market was very firm past week with prices unchanged from the preceding week. With the peak consumption season just ahead, it was expected that demand would continue to hold at firm levels.

Textile Chemists to Present Dr. Appel With Olney Medal

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will present its highest award, the Olney medal, to William D. Appel at its annual convention in Atlanta, Ga., in September. Mr. Appel is the chief of the textile section of the National Bureau of Standards.

After five years experience with the dyestuff industry, Mr. Appel joined the staff of the bureau in 1922. He was appointed chief of the textile section of the bureau in 1929. He is the author of numerous technical papers on dyes and textiles, and is chairman of the American Society for Testing Materials' committee D-13 on textiles materials.

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Van Dyk & Co. Celebrating Its Fiftieth Year in Business

Van Dyk & Co., Belleville, N. J., this year is celebrating its fiftieth birthday. The perfumery and cosmetic raw material firm was incorporated in 1904 by Louis A. Van Dyk and Dr. Samuel Isermann after commencing production of synthetic aromatic perfume chemicals on a laboratory scale on Cedar street in New York. As its operations expanded, the firm moved to larger quarters. In 1914 a factory was established in Jersey City, N. J., and in 1943 the present, larger quarters in Belleville were acquired.

Mr. Van Dyk severed his connections with the firm about 1910 and Mr. Isermann remained its head until his death in 1949. From that time the office of president remained vacant until Mrs. Isermann was elected to the post this year. The company today maintains sales offices in Chicago and representatives in St. Louis, Mo., and in Los Angeles.

Among the company's pioneering efforts in the field of synthetic aromatics was its work on aliphatic aldehydes. Originally made only in Europe, these products were practically unknown in this country. About 1908, Van Dyk began making them on a laboratory scale. In addition, research and development in production of ionones enabled the company to sell this material in competition with European producers. The company has also developed a flavorings line, as well as cosmetic raw materials such as emulsifiers, absorption bases fatty acid esters and emulsion stabilizers.

Dr. Cornelia Tyler Snell To Head University Club

Dr. Cornelia Tyler Snell, director of technical library services at Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, and wife of Foster D. Snell, president and chairman of the board for the firm, has been elected president of the Women's University Club of New York. She served as treasurer last year.

Dr. Snell, employed by the consulting firm since 1944, has authored over seventy-five articles on detergents, cleaning methods, and allied topics. She has also been chairman of the New York section, American Chemical Society.

Drugs Sought by Ceylon

Bids are being invited by the chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Health, P.O. Box 500, Colombo, Ceylon, for the following drugs required by the director of health services:—

Preparations of the sulfonamide group, including 1,000,000 tablets of sulfaguanidine, 2,000,000 tablets of sulfathiazole, and 1,000,000 tablets of sulfadiazine. Bids will be accepted until July 27.

Crystalline penicillin, 1,050,000 vials. Bids will be accepted until July 6.

Copies of the bid forms and schedules are obtainable from the Embassy of Ceylon, 2148 Wyoming Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Customs Simplification

—*Continued from page 3*

that the commission should receive submissions of interested parties at the beginning of its study. The final report of the commission should be made public in full at the time it is forwarded either to the President or to congress.

"4. The bill would permit the President to place the revised schedules into effect without any congressional approval.

"It would permit the President to negotiate and proclaim the revised schedules of trade agreement concessions while withholding the main tariff revision schedules from congress. If the trade agreements act has been extended when the President completes the negotiations, he could proclaim the revised concessions effective as modifications of 'existing duties and other import restrictions' under section 350 of the tariff act. If the President found the mood of congress out of temper with the revision, he could skirt congressional disapproval by simply not submitting the schedule to it.

"5. The bill strives for fairness to importers by reducing the benefits of the anti-dumping act intended to domestic industries.

"The bill would transfer injury determinations under the anti-dumping act to the Tariff Commission, and if the Bill did no more than this, we would not object. The bill however, still requires the Secretary of the Treasury to make the finding of dumping. He would not be required to give public notice of an investigation of dumping, nor is provision made for hearings. There is no requirement for the secretary to advise the Tariff Commission of his finding of dumping. It is only if and when he tells the commission of his finding that it in turn is obliged to conduct an investigation of injury. These serious omissions should be corrected to place a positive duty on both the secretary and the commission to notify each other of their findings, and to require each to give public notice and opportunity for hearings."

Borden's Western Manager

Ray T. Hanson has been appointed western manager of the Borden Company's chemical division, New York. Most recently assistant manager of Borden's west coast operations, Mr. Hanson joined the division's Seattle, Wash., office early last year. As western manager, he succeeds William R. Moffitt, who recently became a vice-president and technical director of the division (OPD, 4/12/54).

Our 155th Year of Service
COFFEE AROMA ENHANCER
Latest development of the D&O Organic Research Laboratory is a special "coffee aroma enhancer," designed to restore to instant coffee the original flavor and aroma lost during its manufacturing process. The result of months of research in the D&O Product Development Department, the new enhancer was obtained by organic synthesis of flavor elements present in the original coffee bean before processing into powdered form. A liquid, the new product when added to soluble coffees in minute quantities restores the important psychological effect of fresh coffee aroma . . . both in the jar and in the beverage. Sprayed on the powdered material after the drying process has been completed, the new product requires no outlay for expensive equipment, and added cost to finished item by use of the enhancer is negligible. For trial quantities see your D&O representative.
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ESSENTIAL OILS • AROMATIC CHEMICALS
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Protective Coatings Materials

There was no indication of price activity last week, as markets for most protective coatings materials were quiet. This was no sign that the undertone was steady, however. Several producers indicated that they would increase prices for some alkyds effective July 1 due to the continued strength of soybean oil. It was also reported that bone blacks were to be raised, effective the same day, due mainly to increased freight rates, and partly to the rise in labor and material costs.

The shellac market continued unseasonally strong both abroad and on spot in this country. Orange grades were scarce here, and replacement costs were higher. There were reports that a substantial percentage of the new crop in India had been damaged by heat. Although domestic consuming demand was not too active, Argentine casein remained very strong, with the producing market reluctant to make offers.

Prime pigments were generally without feature last week. Lead pigments continued unchanged after the recent decrease in pig lead. The slab zinc market was stable, this situation being fully reflected in unchanged prices for zinc dust. Demand for white leads was seasonally moderate, with a similar situation applying to zinc oxides. The plasticizers market was relatively quiet last week, although there were still some instances of unsteadiness due to competition.

Synthetic resins were without much feature, excepting alkyds, which were slated to undergo price changes. Generally, there were ample supplies at fairly stable prices, with demand chiefly for immediate needs. Copal and dammar gum were firm at primary sources, with demand in this country spotty. Fillers and inerts were characterized by good buying interest in June, as compared with slow inquiry in May.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 26, 1953
96.63	96.63	96.59	90.21

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Prime Pigments

Bone Black—Makers of bone black announced that effective July 1, prices will be increased up to 1½c. per pound for all varieties, the new price range being from 17c. to 23¼c. per pound, less carlots, f.o.b. works, freight allowed, depending on pigment type. The price rise was brought about primarily by steadily increasing freight rates, with other factors being higher raw material and labor costs. West coast schedules remain 2c. per pound higher than the previously mentioned new prices.

Chrome Colors—The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, show tonnage production of CP chrome pigments:—

Pigment—	Apr.	Mar.	Apr. '53
Chrome green	583	537	713
Oxide green	633	466	913
Yellow and orange	2,479	2,113	2,470
Orange, molybdate	406	406	336
Zinc Chromate	396	772	600
Totals	4,497	4,294	5,032

Earth Colors—One source felt that sales had held up well during the past few weeks, pointing out that business appeared to be somewhat better than during 1952, but slightly behind that for 1953. Prices were unchanged. Consumers showed interest largely for prompt shipment to cover immediate needs.

Lead Pigments—The market appeared to have recovered somewhat last week after a previous reduction in the price of pig lead, made in order to bring the government into the market. There were no price changes recorded for pigments. Demand for white leads was about average for the time of year, with consumers placing more accent than previously on prompt shipment to cover immediate needs. It was felt that buyers would reduce inventories from now until vacation and stock-taking shutdowns in July. Red leads moved to consumers in moderate amounts.

Titanium Dioxide—Business was described as fair last week, although it was felt that May had been a very good month for sales. Prices continued without change. Supplies were plentiful.

Ultramarine Blues—Demand continued fairly active, with the market picture generally unchanged. Prices were unrevised. Stocks were ample.

Zinc Oxide—One source reported that sales so far in June were slightly under May, and that orders on hand for July were a bit below those for June. However, this was considered a reasonably normal trend, as consumers were content to decrease their own inventories prior to summer shutdowns in several industries. Prices held steady and without change.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Continuing upward pressure on soybean oil prices caused at least some producers of oil-base alkyds to increase and otherwise adjust prices effective July 1. Manufacturers previously had held the line as long as they could, due to severe competition. Consuming demand was in keeping with the time of year. Paint trade sales were said to be a little slower than earlier in the month. Styrenated alkyds were about unchanged.

Pentaerythritols—Resins continued unchanged in price. The market for PE itself was said to be firm after recent reductions, thereby exerting a firming influence on the resins market. Buying interest was mainly for small quantities, as consumers preferred to work from low inventories.

Phenolics—Material for use as a varnish resin moved at a satisfactory rate last week. Sales to consumers in other industries were said to have been somewhat below last year's levels. One reason for this was that consumers were said to be turning in some instances to other resins.

Silicones—Sales to the wire-coating industry were said to be quite satisfactory last week, with that consuming area the most promising of many at the present time. Silicone alkyd copolymers were subject to moderate demand, with little change in market position. Foaming resins were still in the laboratory stage, with possibilities for insulation and other purposes being more fully explored.

Natural Resins

Domestic demand for copal and dammar gums was not overly active last week, as suppliers and consumers alike looked forward to vacation shutdowns in the paint and varnish industry. Consumption was hand to mouth, with buyers keeping small inventories. At primary markets, supplies continued to be well taken up by foreign purchasers, particularly Germany and Japan, resulting in a firm position abroad. Suppliers here felt that supplies on spot were adequate enough to take care of the present demand. Prices were unchanged.

Shellac—The Calcutta and London markets continued unseasonally strong, with no indication of weakness. One source pointed out that estimates of crop damage due to heat were running high, and that earlier carryover from last year had been depleted. Orange grades remained scarce both at primary markets and on spot in this country. There was a large enough stock of bleached grades to fill existing consumer needs at unchanged prices. Consuming demand here was moderately strong, with interest chiefly in small lots for prompt shipment.

Lacquer Materials

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate—Producers were looking ahead to the summer slowdown among consuming industries, with the result that there was some feeling that competitive conditions would become worse before they got better. During the past few weeks, there has been some indication of a slow settling of the market. However, there were no definite ideas among manufacturers as to what the future would hold concerning price structure. Prices continued without change. Indications of shading were less prevalent than earlier in the month.

Dioctyl Phthalate—The situation closely followed that for di-iso-octyl phthalate last week. Prices continued unchanged. Reports of competition were less prevalent that previously. Consumers continued to buy in limited amounts, preferring to work from small inventories.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein — The producing market continued very strong, with replacement from

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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the Argentine tentatively at 25c. per pound, duty paid. France was not expected to become a factor until August, with some indication that offerings from that country might be somewhat below Argentine prices. New Zealand was offered at 25c. per pound, duty paid, spot, with some sources believing that market would firm considerably, reflecting the present condition of the Argentine market. Domestic standard casein was very strong, and unchanged at 27c. to 30c. per pound, spot.

Naval Stores

The following figures compiled by the Department of Agriculture indicate production of naval stores:—

	Barrels* April	Barrels* May
Turpentine, gum, central stills.	15,910	17,780
Wood, steam distilled	17,250	16,000
destructively distilled	110	180
sulfate	16,290	18,450
Total	49,560	52,410
Dipentene	2,220	2,150
Pine oil	15,880	16,230
Pine tar	7,440	7,970
Other monocyclic hydrocarbons.	6,300	5,880
	Drums†	
Rosin, gum, central stills	43,270	48,480
Wood, steam distilled	103,290	107,120
Total	146,560	155,600

*Barrels of 50 gallons.
†Drums of 520 pounds net.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
G	$7.45	...	...	...	...
H	7.45	...	...	...	...
I	7.45	$7.45	...	...	...
N	7.66	...	$7.70	...	...
WG	...	7.63	7.62§	$7.74	...
WW	7.77	7.79	7.73§	...	...
Bags—					
K	...	...	...	...	$7.50
M	7.30	...	...	...	7.40
N	7.40	...	...	...	7.47§
WG	7.50	...	7.70	...	...
WW	7.60	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended June 18)— N $7.25, K or better $7.12§, 1,063*.

Sales, USDA

448* 1,032* 747* 936* 1,041*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW $8.75, WG $8.65, N $8.60, B through M $8.45

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.511§	.5113§	.506§	.515	.513§
Sales	24,000¶†	8,000¶†	38,000¶†	8,000¶†	14,000¶†

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ¶Gallons.
§Average price.

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Pitts. Plate Assigns Four In Its Fiber Glass Division

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has named Paul D. Kaley textile sales manager of its fiber glass division and has made three other appointments in this unit. Albert W. Stevenson has been named to succeed Mr. Kaley as manager of the New York district office. Charles B. Keown has become manager of superfine sales and Robert M. Hoffman has been appointed manager of the Chicago district sales office.

In his new position Mr. Kaley will supervise the sale of all textile products. He has been with Pittsburgh since 1953. Mr. Keown formerly was Chicago district sales manager and has been with the company since 1952. Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Hoffman had previously been sales representatives in the fiber glass division.

Sherwin-Williams Selects V.P.

Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed Jose Garcia y Trilla vice-president and general manager of the firm's Cuban subsidiary, Sherwin-Williams Company of Cuba, S. A. Mr. Garcia, who has been connected with the Sherwin-Williams Cuban operation since 1942, had been director of sales and advertising.

Buffalo Paint Club Golfs Tomorrow

Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a golf tournament June 29 at the Cherry Hill Country Club, in nearby Canada. Tee-off time is scheduled at 12:30 p.m., with dinner due at 7 p.m.

Trade Briefs

Armour Research Foundation, Chicago, has added Fritz Rosenthal to its staff as a plastics research chemist.

Carboline Company Division of Mullins Nonferrous Steel Castings Corporation, St. Louis, Mo., has prepared a bulletin on polyclad protective coatings.

Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., has made available a set of thirty-two photo slides with a coordinated script, entitled "The Mildew Story."

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ADIPOL® ODY is excellent for use with NITROCELLULOSE, ETHYLCELLULOSE, CELLULOSE ACETOBUTYRATE, POLYSTYRENE, POLYVINYL CHLORIDE and COPOLYMERS and POLYVINYL ACETATE, imparting superior permanent flexibility, low temperature flexibility, heat stability and electrical properties. ADIPOL® ODY is a valuable aid with calendered films and sheetings because of its low volatility and excellent low temperature flexibility.

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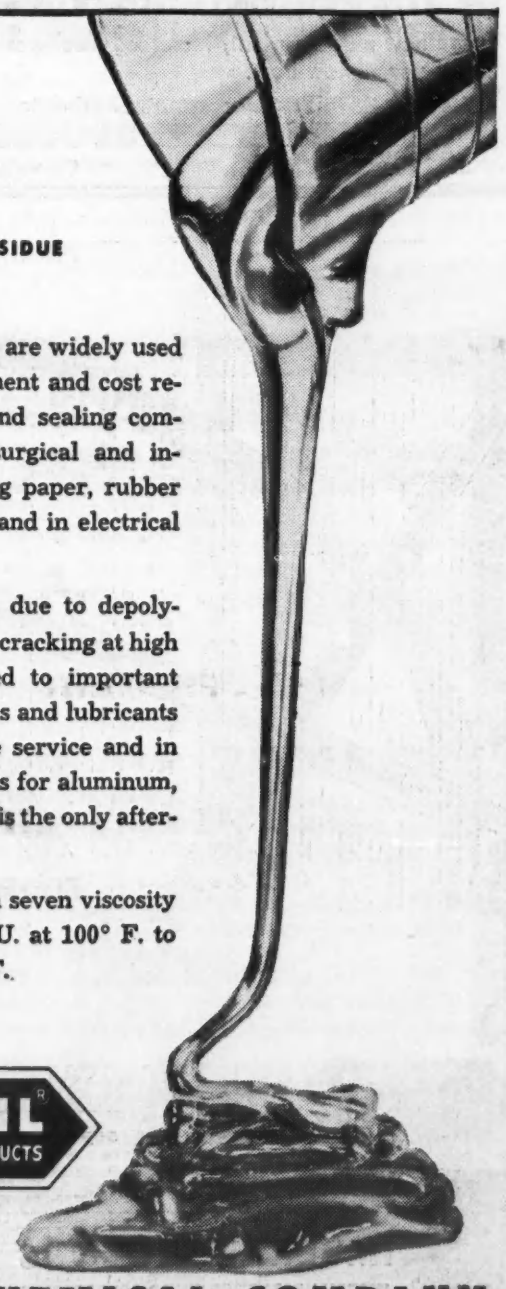

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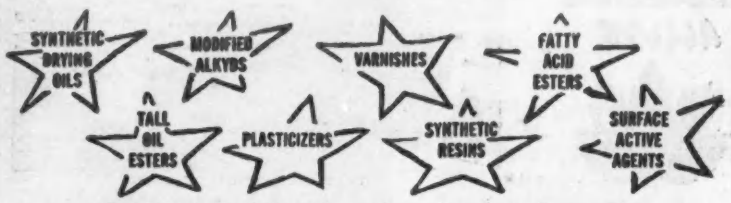

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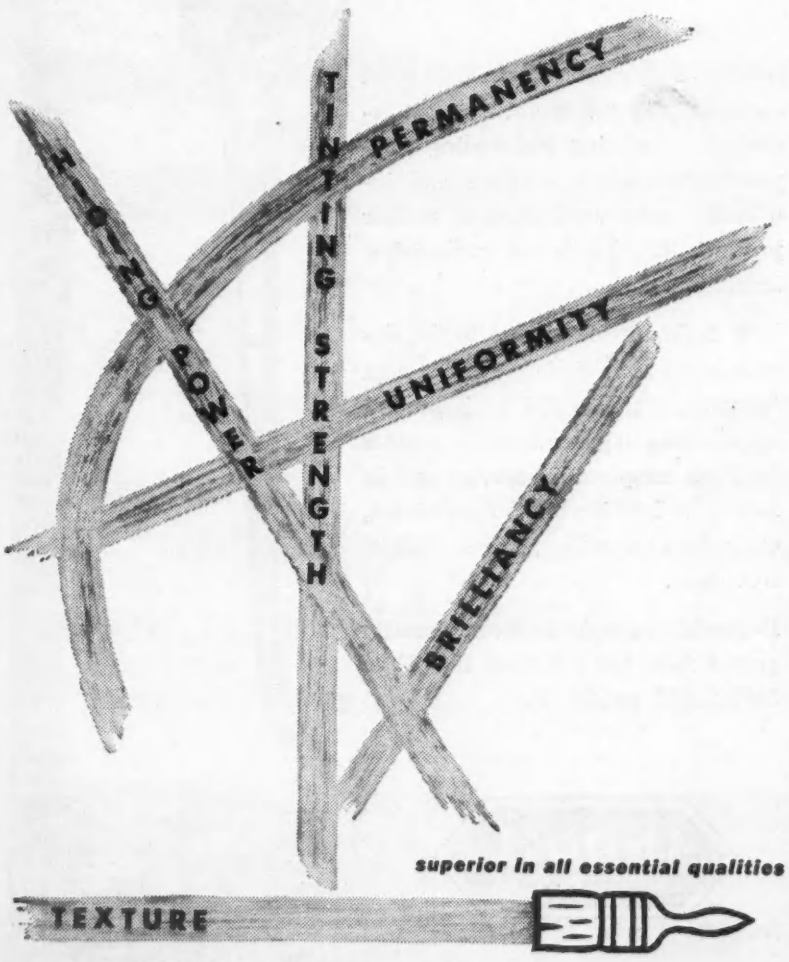

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Interchemical Forms Unit For Product Engineering

Interchemical Corporation, New York, has announced the establishment of a product application engineering department, to be headed by F. L. Wurzburg, jr. Mr. Wurzburg will be assisted by Willis E. LeClair, and will report to Norman S. Cassel, vice-president in charge of research and development.

The new department will deal with the problems posed by the inter-relationship of chemistry and mechanics in the application of the chemical coatings produced by Interchemical. Responsibilities of the new unit will include providing the central research laboratories and the divisional development laboratories with information and assistance in projects where problems of mechanical application or control are involved. Assisting the operating divisions in the sale of their products, particularly new developments, where mechanical problems are involved, will constitute another area of responsibility of the new department.

Mr. Wurzburg has been with Interchemical since 1933 and is well known in the graphic arts industries as an authority on the reproduction and control of color. Mr. LeClair joined Interchemical in 1935 and has been closely associated in an engineering capacity with research and development in the application of chemical coatings.

Bausch & Lomb Describes Details of New Colorimeter

A combination colorimeter and spectrophotometer has been developed by Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y. Called the "Spectronic 20" because of its 20 mmu band pass, the instrument is reported to produce high wavelength accuracy and spectral purity through use of a diffraction grating. It has been designed for speedy, simple operation by production-line inspectors and laboratory technicians in making routine colorimetric analyses, the company stated.

The "Spectronic 20" analyzes liquids or solids which transmit light by subjecting a sample to light of specified wavelengths. The degree of light transmittances is registered on a double scale, where readings may be taken in terms of either transmittance or optical density. The operator can adjust the diffraction grating for any wavelength in the entire range of the instrument by turning a control knob, without being limited to available filters. Effective range is from 375 mmu to 950 mmu, according to the company. An illustrated brochure describing the instrument in detail is available from the makers at 635 St. Paul street, Rochester.

Acheson Colloids Issues Booklet

Acheson Colloids Company, division of Acheson Industries, Inc., Port Huron, Mich., has issued a new four-page booklet, containing a list of forty dispersions of colloidal graphite, molybdenum disulfide, vermiculite and zinc oxide. Typical applications, densities, carriers, and other data are given. Copies of "A List of 'Dag' Dispersions for Industry" may be obtained by writing to the company.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats was dull and featureless last week. Consumers continued to limit purchases to actual needs. In the edible group, business was slow, but prices remained unchanged and steady. Soybean oil declined fractionally with lower beans market. Cottonseed oil was in limited supply in the South and was well held. Corn oil was quiet, and unchanged, while peanut oil was slightly lower. Lard was strong and higher.

Crude coconut oil developed an easier tone on the Pacific coast, and slightly lower, while the New York market was unchanged. Copra was quotably unchanged.

With reduced demand for tallow and greases, this market was dull and more or less nominal. Export inquiry fell off and domestic business continued slow, with soapers taking small lots. Bleachable fancy and extra tallow were slightly lower, while other grades unchanged.

Lower cost of linseed meal, stiffened linseed oil and prices were again lifted fractionally for old crop oil. Consuming interest, however, continued slow, except for fill-in requirements. Other drying oils also were inactive. Tung oil was quiet and could have been shaded on a firm bid. Oiticica oil remained unchanged and steady. Refined fish oil continued easy and carlots were available at price concessions.

Interest in oil meals was quiet. Soybean meal was easier, off about $2 per ton. Cottonseed and peanut meals were unchanged. Linseed meal was weak and lower.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, linseed fatty, ½c. per lb.
Lard, ¾c. per lb.
Oil, linseed, ½c. per lb.
Wax, bees, Afr., crude, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, Pac. coast, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, fancy bleach, ¼c. per lb.
extra, ½c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, chalky, 1c. per lb.
No. 3 Ceara, crude, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 26, 1953
109.22	109.85	107.43	92.40

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading was confined to actual requirements. All grades were maintained at prevailing quotations.

Coconut—Slow trading weakened the market and quotations were off fractionally. Crude oil was quoted at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, June and 13c. first half July. The New York market was unchanged at 14c, tankcars, June and 13¾c., July.

Corn—Market was quiet, but steady, with competing oils. Crude was held at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was unchanged at 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures trading continued light last week, but the market remained steady, reflecting the firmness of crude oil. The bulk of sales took place in July, with commission houses and trade interests on both sides. Demand for cash oil quiet, but prices were maintained at 18⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery, despite the sharp break in soybeans. There was no announcement of the new package support plan last week and this affected the volume of trading. The first tender day on July contracts is June 28 and the last July 27. Lard was stronger, cash advancing about ¾ cent per pound.

Crude cottonseed oil was quiet. Market was steady. Sales were reported at 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Valley and at 14⅛c. and 14¼c., Texas, according to location. The southeast was nominal at 14⅝c. per pound tankcars, mills.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended June 25 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	77	16.37	16.27	16.33@16.38
September	2	15.25	15.25	15.10@15.25
October	2	14.75	14.75	14.72@14.90
1955				
March	62	14.75	14.50	14.73@14.80
May	36	14.75	14.70	14.75@14.80

Total sales, 179 contracts.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil was sold at 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, June delivery. July was nominal at 14¼c. Trading light. Cottonseed meal was quoted at $65 per ton, sacked, Memphis, and hulls at $10.50 per ton, sacked.

Linseed—Prices continued to advance due to the lower meal market. Trading in oil continued light, while an active demand continued for delivery against former contracts. Raw oil was lifted ½c. to 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis and to 17¼c, New York basis, for June, July and first half August delivery. New crop oil was offered at 13c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, September forward delivery, with intimations that ½c. less could be done on firm bids.

CCC sold 325,000,000 pounds of linseed oil for export at prices about half of those in the domestic market through mid-June and 3,000,000 bushels of flaxseed at $2.60 per bushel f.o.b. Atlantic ports. CCC still owned about 250,000,000 pounds of oil.

Flaxseed—Market became easy, declining 15c. per bushel.

Minneapolis.—Cash seed developed an easier tone at the close and dropped to $3.75 per busnel. Majority of the processors were toll-crushing flaxseed on a limited basis. Bookings of seed were very thin, amounting to 4 cars and 560 bushels in the spot cash market and 12 cars and 2,200 bushels on a to-arrive in June basis.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were:—

	Receipts 1953-54	Receipts 1952-53	Shipments 1953-54	Shipments 1952-53
Past week	1,186,500	652,800	456,750	122,400
Since Sept. 1	22,246,900	14,744,000	4,588,050	2,951,550

Oiticica—Trading was quiet. Offers were held at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, June-July delivery and 17¼c., August forward. Drums were steady at 19c. to 19½c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Arrivals at New York amounted to 185 tons against former contracts last week.

Peanut—Crude was unsettled and slightly lower. Tankcars declined to 16½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills. June-July shipment. Buying interest was slow. Refined oil was lower at 20¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. The government offered peanuts to make 15 tankcars of oil last week.

Soybean—Crude was unsettled by sharp break in beans. Trading was light and spotty. Crude oil was lower and nominal at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, June; 14c., July; 13⅞c., August, and October-December, 11c. Refined salad was nominal at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Department of Agriculture announced that only 45,000,000 bushels of soybeans were available for crushing during June through September or 35 percent less than a year ago.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended June 25 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	240	14.15	13.94	14.00S
September	54	12.42	12.14	12.44@12.47
October	2	11.42	11.15	11.48@11.55
December	1	11.05	11.05	11.11@11.14
1955				
March	12	11.25	11.10	11.27@11.33

Total sales, 309 contracts.

Tung—Buying interest continued to lag. Prices were without change. Tankcars were offered at 22⅜c. per pound, New York, prompt and forward delivery. Drums ranged from 24c. to 24½c. per pound, according to quantity. Imports at New York last totaled 413 tons against contracts last week.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Trading was reported slow. Shipments were unchanged and nominal at $115 per ton f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Brazil's castor bean production in 1954 is estimated at 192,900 tons compared with 188,950 tons in 1953, according to the Department of Agriculture reports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows: —

	Pounds—Beans	Oil
Last week	1,614,000	.....
Previous week	4,735,000	1,000,000
Corresponding week, 1953	1,494,300	1,688,000
Total this year	53,160,860	15,070,000
Corresponding period, 1953	50,904,450	63,299,000

Cocoa Butter—Market was slightly off and quoted nominally at $1.15 per pound.

Copra—Trading was quiet. Shipments

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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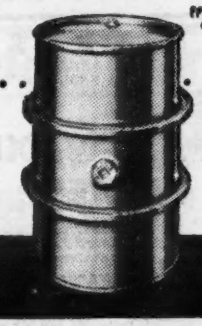

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Fats and Greases

Greases—Buying interest was inactive. Prices were more or less nominal, and reflected the lack of export business. Yellow grease was quoted 6⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; house, 5⅞c.; brown, 4⅝c.; choice white, not all hog, was nominal 7¼c., same basis.

Lard—Market was firmer. Cash lard advanced to 17¼c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Department of Agriculture indicated spring pig output at 56,066,000 head, compared with 49,703,000 last year. The fall pig crop will amount to 35,000,000 head or about 10 percent more than 1953. The combined spring and fall crop would bring the pig production for the year to 91,166,000 head, about 12 percent above last year.

Oleo Oil—Trading was reported light and spotty. Acidless was quoted nominally at 19½c. per pound, drums, prompt delivery. Oleo stearine was easier, ranging from 13c. to 13½c. per pound, barrels, as to quantity.

Tallow—Slackened demand for export resulted in a dull market. Domestic business also was featureless, with soapers purchasing small lots. Fancy bleachable and extra were off ⅛c., while other grades were unchanged. Edible tallow was nominal at 11¼c. per pound tankcars, delivered. Fancy bleachable at 6½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 6⅜c. special, 6¼c. and No. 1, 6⅛c. per pound.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading in old crop meal continued on a hand-to-mouth basis, with prices holding about steady. Forty-one percent was offered at $64 to $65 per ton, sacked Memphis, and $70 to $73 Georgia, Alabama and Carolina mills, for June-July shipment. Most of the meal stocks in the Georgia-Alabama area are small.

Minneapolis.—There was better inquiry for raw linseed oil the past week but only a limited amount of fill-in business was done. Raw oil in tankcars moved up to 16c. a pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for June-July and first-half August delivery.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	6,660,000	6,120,000
Since Sept. 1	256,440,000	277,650,000

Linseed Meal—Prices were easy and lower. Consuming inquiry improved.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices again worked lower, declining about $1 per ton. Buyers were cautious, limiting demand to prompt needs. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted at $55 to $55.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis and expeller meal, 32 percent protein or better, about $5 to $6 a ton higher.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	8,460,000	6,300,000
Since Sept. 1	551,230,000	465,820,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Supplies in the southeast were ample. Last week the government offered peanuts to produce approximately 750 tons of meal. Demand continued mostly from local feed manufacturers and supplies seem to be enough to take care of business. Prices are holding about steady at $83 per ton, sacked, for 45 percent for old process, June-July shipment.

Soybean Meal—Prices of meal continued to follow the soybean market very closely and feed manufacturers operated on a hand-to-mouth basis. Prices were off with lower beans. Forty-four percent meal unrestricted shipment was nominal at $90 to $91 per ton, Decatur, for June-July shipment. Southeastern meal supplies are very small.

Waxes

Beeswax—Crude wax was firmer for replacement, and market was up 1c. per pound. African crude was advanced to 55c. to 56c. per pound as to quantity, prompt delivery. Trading was slow for all grades. Refined was quotably unchanged.

Carnauba—This market was unsettled and prices could have been shaded for sizable quantities. Consumers were still on the sidelines. Chalky was lower and quoted at 79c. to 80c. per pound; No. 3 Ceara also was easier and reduced to 81c. to 82c. per pound, as to quantity. Technical No. 3 refined ranged from 81c. to 83c. per pound, while pure grades ranged up to 91c., depending upon quantity. Yellow No. 1 was nominal at $1.12 per pound, which could have been shaded for good-sized lots.

Ouricury—Small stocks of refined on spot were maintained at 99c. to $1 per pound as to quantity and seller. Demand was quiet.

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4—SHRIVER 30"x30" c.i. Filter Presses P&F, 30 chambers, open delivery, washing type.
1—VULCAN 325 sq. ft. long tube MONEL EVAPORATOR. New.
1—2800 gal. 6'x12' Storage Tank 316 stainless with steam coils.
1—HERSEY 3'x26' stainless steel HOT AIR ROTARY DRYER.
1—F. L. SMIDTH 4'x30' ROTARY KILN, ⅜" shell, welded construction.
1—Devine 2'x4' VACUUM DRUM DRYER, 316 S.S.
2—F. J. STOKES ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS, 3'x15' and 30"x8'.
1—13,000 gal. HORIZONTAL PROPANE PRESSURE TANK ASME 225# W.P.
2—Lee 6'x6' closed S.S. agitated Tanks, 50# pressure.
1—LINK BELT 7'5"x20' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYER, 316 S.S.
2—LINK BELT steel, 2'7"x10', 3'10"x16' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYERS, S.S.
1—LINK BELT, Monel 2'7"x8' ROTO LOUVRE DRYER.
1—DEVINE 5'x10' steel jacketed BALL MILL.
4—ABBE 6'x10' porcelain lined, jacketed PEBBLE MILLS.
1—JEFFREY 30"x24" Type A, HAMMER MILL with 30 HP motor.
3—MIKRO PULVERIZERS, #2DH, #2TH, #1SH, #1SI and Bantam.
2—RAYMOND 5 and 3 ROLL HIGH SIDE MILLS.
2—HARDINGE 6'x22", 4½'x16" CONICAL STEEL LINED MILLS.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gal., Type JEM, double arm, JACKETED MIXER, 50 HP motor.
2—BAKER PERKINS 100, 30 gal. double arm, JACKETED MIXERS, Sigma Blades.
1—BAKER PERKINS 35 gal., stainless steel, double arm, JACKETED MIXER, Sigma Blades.
4—SIMPSON INTENSIVE MIXERS, #0 and #00.
1—#42 ROTEX SIFTER, 40"x84" double deck Screen.
4—STOKES DD2, D4, D3 and B2 Rotary Tablet Machines.

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2—5000 gal. Vert. T304—Used.
1—3000 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
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1—2000 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
1—1000 gal. Vert. T304—NEW.
1—1000 gal. Vert. open—Used.
3—1000 gal. Vert. Square—Used.
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1—T316 Bin or Hopper, 6'9" x 6'9" x 10' H, 275 cu. ft.

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2—Nettco 30 HP agitator drives, 25:1.
1—60 gal. Double Arm Mixer, sigma blades, non-jktd.
2—Mikro Pulverizer, St. St. Bantam and #1-SH.
1—Alsop St. St. Filter SD-12-NR-20.
1—Sparkler St. St. Filter 18-S-18.
1—St. St. Rotary Spray Column 30" dia. x 28' high.
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1—Allis Chalmers 6' dia. x 16' long steel lined Contin. Ball Mill.
3—Abbe & Patterson 4'6" dia. x 12' long ceramic lined contin. Pebble Mills.
2—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mills.
1—Sperry 30" C.I. Filter 46 ch.
3—Pfaudler 150 gal. Glass Lined Jktd. Evaporating Dishes.
2—Mix. Eq. Co. Vertical Turbine Mixers, 33 TC-500 and 33 TC-1000, St. St.
1—Tolhurst Centerslung Centrifugal 36" bronze basket, lead covered curb.
1—Sharples 16P Pressurtite Centrifuge, St. St.
1—Oliver Precoat Rubber Lined Vacuum Filter 5'3" x 3', closed pressure housing.
1—700 sq. ft. Shell and Tube Condenser, Bronze and T316 St. St.
1—Pfaudler 100 gal. Glass Lined Reactor, Jktd. & Agit.
2—Blaw-Knox ½ gal. Stainless Steel Autoclaves, 2000# Pr., agit.
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1—Day 10 gal. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer, Sigma Blades, St. St.
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New Rotary Dryers. Kilns and Coolers

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Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
New Stainless Tanks built to order.
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Abbe 25 gal. steel encased Jar Mill.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Williams #3 & 2XX heavy duty Hammer Mills.
Williams 5 Roll Super Titan Roller Mill.
Ball & Jewell #1 Rotary Cutter.
Buchanan 12"x12" Jaw Crusher.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
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4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
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Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
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Shriver 12"x12" Cast Iron Filter Press.
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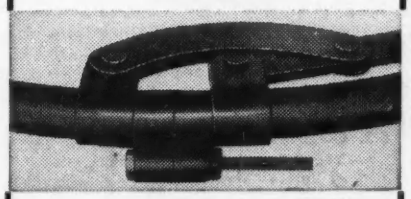

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1—J. P. Devine #A Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 3 Stainless Steel Shelves.

1—Buflovak Type 347 Stainless Steel 5' x 20' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.

10—Baker Perkins Double Arm Sigma Blade 100 gal. Jacketed Mixers.

1—Sparkler Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 33D17.

1—Hercules Type 316 Stainless Steel Filter, Model #12.

1—Gemco Double Cone 8' Blender.

18—Aluminum Vertical Storage Tanks, 10,000 gal. each.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Double Drum Dryer, 6" x 8".

1—Buflovak Chrome Plated Twin Drum Dryer, 24" x 24".

1—J. P. Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 13 shelves.

2—4,000 gal. Stainless Steel Storage Tanks.

1—3,000 gal. Type 316 Stainless Steel Storage Tank.

1—1,500 gal. Type 347 Stainless Steel Storage Tank.

3—700 gal. Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Digestors.

1—Combustion Engineers 500 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclave.

1—Plate Fabricators Steel Jacketed Reactor, 150 gal., 90 psi, ASME.

1—Patterson Kelly 75 gal. Steel Jacketed Reactor, 90 psi.

8—2,500 and 4,000 gal. Type 316 Stainless Steel Vertical Tanks.

2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettles, 150 gal. each.

11—4,000 gal. Aluminum Vertical Storage Tanks.

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2—Tolhurst Solid Curb Stainless Steel Centrifuge, 20" and 26" Perforated Baskets.

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1—Swenson-Walker Type 316 Jacketed Crystallizer, 4—10' sections.

1—DeLaval Type 316 Stainless Steel Multi Matic Centrifuge.

1—Link Belt Steel Roto-Louvre Dryer, Model 705-20.

1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 7' x 120'.

1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer, 6' x 50'.

1—Bird Young Filter, 4' x 2'.

1—Louisville Experimental Laboratory Dryer, 12" x 7½'.

1—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Super-D-Hydrator, Model C-20.

5—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers.

1—Struthers Wells Double Arm Northmaster Mixer, 50 gal. working capacity.

2—Jeffrey Hammer Mills 24" x 18", Type 82.

3—Bauer Attrition Mills with 25 HP Motors.

2—A.T. & M. Suspended Type Stainless Steel Centrifuges, 48" baskets.

1—Oliver Precoat Rubber Filter, 5'3" x 3'.

8—Pfaudler Glass Lined Kettles, 50 gal. capacity.

2—2,000 gal. Haveg Tanks.

1—Shriver Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press, 42" x 42", 60 chambers.

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COLLOID MILLS—ALL SS Construction, 3", 6", & 10". With Motors.
FILTER PRESS—SHRIVER, 12"x12", 24-1" Frames; 30"x30", C.I. 24-3" Frames.
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MIXERS—D.A. Sigma Blades, SS 60 gal. jktd. Arms & Trough; 12, 30, 60 & 200 Gal. Jacketed 100 PSI.
TANKS—SS 304, 316 & 347; 35 to 3,000 Gal.
HEAT EXCHANGERS—Steel, copper, and S.S. up to 400 sq. ft.
LEAD LINED TANKS—400 gal., 1500 gal., closed.
RUBBER LINED TANKS—125 gal. to 500 gal.
MILLS, LEHMANN — 3 roll ink, 5"x14', 14"x40".
MIXERS—Dry Powder 200#, 600#.
MIXER—Day 2½ Gal., Jktd., Vac., Double Sigma Blade.
PONY MIXER—Day 50 Gal. Gearless Type.
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PEBBLE MILLS—100—235 (1 new) 640—2,000 gal.—motor drives—Lab. jars.
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GEARHEAD MOTORS—New 7½ HP—350 rpm—xplosion proof.
PUMPS—1" to 8" centrifugals, Rubber—Stainless—C.I.
MILLS HARDINGE—3'x8"—6'x22" & 7'x48" pebble.
ROTARY DRYERS—4x20—5½x45, 6x80.

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AUTOCLAVE—Steel, jkt'd, agit. copperized contact parts, 20"x8'2" OA x1¼", shell, jkt. 100 PSI, int. 600 PSI.
CENTRIFUGES—40" Steel & SS (2). Sharples Nozljector, #DH2, SS. Bird 40" Susp., perf. basket, SS 347, 25/6.2 HP.
DRYERS—Rotary, Vac.—30"x8', 5'x30', 7'x20'.
KILNS—3'x25', 4'x30', 5'x30', 5'x67', 7'x45', 7'x60', 7'x120', 7'x160', 8'x125', 9'x80'.
MILLS—Stedman, 30", 4 cage. Raymond, 5 roll, 50" high side. Raymond, 3 roll, 42" high side. Raymond #1 Automatic. Williams 28"x24" heavy duty.
MIXER—Baker Perkins 18-DIM, 300 gal., Type 304 SS, double arm, 30 HP motor & starter.

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STORAGE TANKS—100 to 8,800 gal.
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Machinery and Equipment Merchants

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#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 300 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 10"x18" & 24"x26".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
2—New Ransome Rotating Drum Mixers 5' dia. x 11'6".
3—New Drum Rollers.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-629.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
3—French Oil Mill Lard Cookers.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 9-frames.
15—Heat Exchangers (some stainless steel).
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 10 H.P.—New.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x22".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 600 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Rounison Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
6—Steam Jacketed Blackburn-Smith Filters.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
2—500 ton Hydraulic Presses.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—300 gal. Double Arm Mixer—jacketed.

SPECIAL
1—Stedman 6-cage Mill #40.
1—#10 J. H. Day 300 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer.

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25—400-700 sq. ft. Aluminum Condensers.
2—40" Stainless Centrifuges-link suspended-MD.
2—300 Gal. Stainless 316 Vac pans—1 new and 1 agitated both jkted.
1—New S A Devine Vac dryer—11—stainless shelves.
12—Stainless Condensers—10 to 60 sq. ft.
4—Pfaudler 300 — 500 gal. Glass lined jkted & adg. Vac reactors.
19—Shiver-Sperry & Independent filter 12-18-24-30 & 36—iron, wood, lead & bronze.
1—Hersey 3'x24' Monel direct heat—oil fired, counter current.
3—Devine & Buflovak 32"x52"—24"x48"x40" 1 & 2 drum.
1—W&P 500 Gal. jacketed double arm "Unidor" mixer.
3—Colton 5½ T Tablet machines—Variable speed drive 3/4" tablet.
6—Louisville 8 roll—36" dewatering presses.
1—Stoke 43A—Stainless Granulator—MD—x proof.
3—Stainless 5'x8' & 12'x15' tanks.
2—Blaw Knox 250 gal. steel autoclave—Jktd & Adg.—ASME.
2—Sheldon & Lydon—New—Complete sets of laboratory furniture—send for print.
80—Haveg—Nickel & Monel fittings send for list L I 624.

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Pesticides Bill Regains

—Continued from page 3

executive-secretary of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, said that the industry would have no objection to a provision for fees if that is to be a national policy. The industry would object, however, to being singled out for imposition of fees if other industries are not to be treated alike by the government, he added.

He pointed out that the matter of fees becomes of increasing importance when the fact is recognized that probably most of the forty-eight states will adopt legislation patterned after the Miller bill and if all the states, therefore, impose fees also this can become a real burden to the industry. He made the point that the subject was largely a health matter and should be recognized as such by congress to be paid for out of the general funds of the Treasury, rather than a service to industry.

Just as the hearings closed, chairman Purtell read a brief letter into the record from the Bureau of the Budget favoring a provision for imposing fees on the services of the FDA in enforcing the act, This may have a strong influence on the subcommittee's final decision on this matter.

Overall Advantages Cited

In further testimony on the bill, Mr. Hitchner explained that the bill has the primary purpose of providing increased protection to the public health by establishing effective methods of controlling the amount of pesticide residue which may be left on raw agricultural commodities.

"This legislation is necessary and advantageous to all concerned with the use of pesticide chemicals," he declared.

The food consumer would be protected against any harmful residues of pesticide chemicals in the food supply, and the fears of some consumers in this regard would be allayed, it was pointed out.

The grocer would be assured that he would be in compliance with the law if he follows the recommendations of the agencies giving directions for use or on the manufacturer's label, he added.

Federal and state agencies, such as the land-grant colleges and the Department of Agriculture, which advise the grower on the use of pesticide chemicals, would have standards upon which to base their recommendations on the use of these chemicals, the NACA official noted.

Chemical manufacturers, it was further stressed, would also have standards upon which to base recommendations.

Definite Standards for HEW

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare would have definite standards in carrying out their enforcement responsibilities as regards a safe food supply under the food, drug and cosmetic act, Mr. Hitchner concluded.

Supporting testimony also was presented to the committee by Delos L. James of the National Grange; John C. Lynn of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. George C. Decker of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, and Kris P. Bemis of the United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association.

While supporting the aims of the legislation, Dr. W. C. Martin of New York City, and Dr. Robert F. Mobbs of Aberdeen, N. C., argued that the bill should be amended to provide greater consumer protection. Dr. Martin testified that recent clinical work done on human fat tissues evidence of DDT accumulations was discovered in twenty-three out of twenty-five cases.

"There is a difference of opinion between us and some other physicians and the Public Health Service," Dr. Martin stated. "It is their opinion, despite the evidence that some of these chemicals do accumulate in the human fat tissue, and that similar type chemicals has caused the death of cattle, that there is no proof of chronic toxic effects in the human, and therefore, the damage is negligible.

Oppose PHS Toxicity Views

"Our opinion is in direct opposition. We believe that the absorption of these extremely toxic chemicals by humans over a long period of time can cause serious tissue damage, especially in the liver. Animal tests have confirmed this reaction. When the liver is damaged it sets off a series of chain reactions which eventually terminates in degenerative diseases."

Dr. Martin and Dr. Mobbs proposed amendments which would empower the secretary to fix tolerances only if the pesticide is necessary for the production of raw vegetables, instead of being only "useful" in the production; and to require that all presently used chemicals be reevaluated on this basis.

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P.A.'s-Eye View

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ployment. Productivity is showing improvement. Labor turnover is low.

Buying Policy

Practically no change is reported in the conservative buying range, of hand-to-mouth to sixty days, which has been the major policy for many months. A few have extended from thirty-to-sixty into the thirty-to-ninety day range. With most materials easy to come by, and inventory curtailment policy continuing, this short-range procurement policy is expected to follow through the summer.

Specific Commodity Changes

The few items up are about offset in number by the "downs." Zinc is the only basic commodity showing an important increase. Reported up were brass castings, soda, sugar, lead (up then down), some lumber, mercury, rubber, salt cake, shellac, steel scrap and zinc. Down were coal, pork, soybeans, formaldehyde, fuel oil, methanol, pentherythritol, polyethylene and tallow. Hard to get are mercury, nickel and some structural steel.

Canada

Canadian reports in the June survey are not as optimistic as those from the states. Production and orders are lower than in May, and lower by comparison with June in the United States; this is a reversal of the May report. Prices show stability but not strength. Inventories are about in line; so is employment, but, turning from a longer-range buying policy, Canadian purchasing agents are taking a closer view than members in the states. Improvement is expected this summer.

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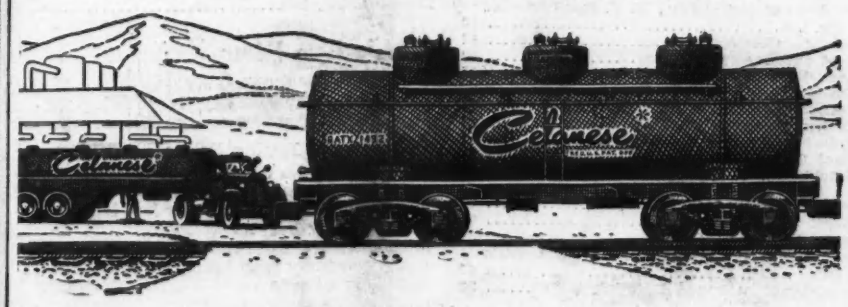

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